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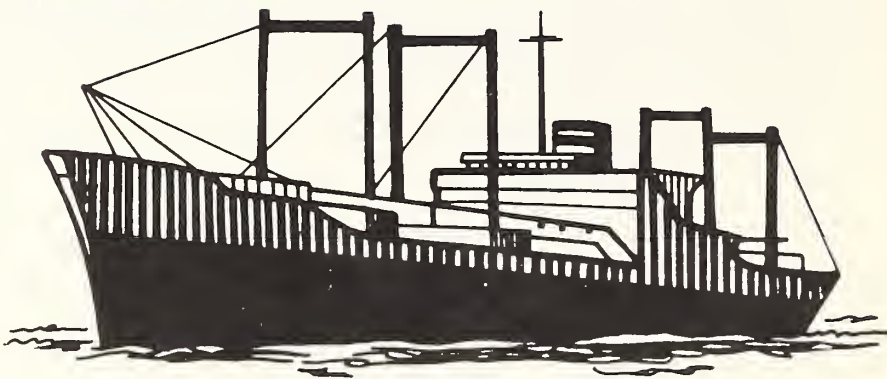
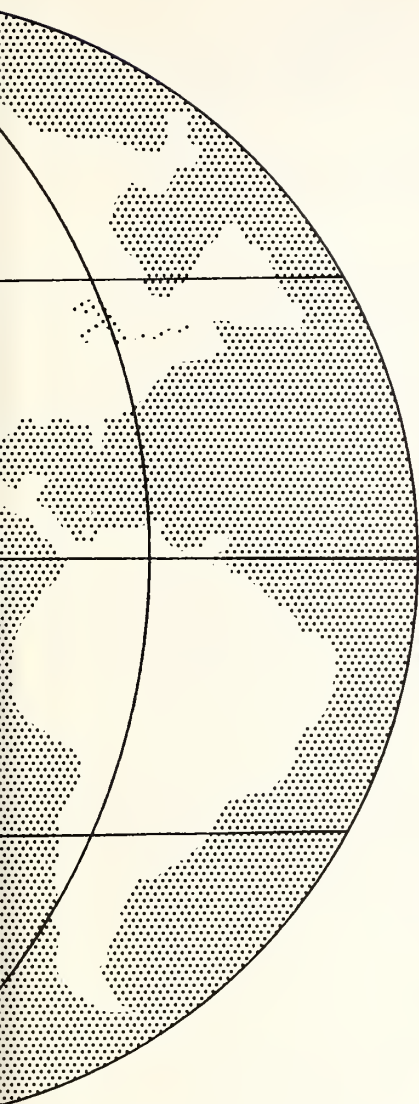
JUNE 1967

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports, Fiscal Year 1965/66 (see page 6). This issue contains a review of export-payment assistance to U.S. agricultural exports in 1965/66 and summarizes recent developments in export-payment programs. During the year, exports valued at an estimated \$2,251 million, 34 percent of total U.S. farm exports of \$6,681 million, received export-payment assistance. These payments are made on certain price-supported commodities to compensate the exporter who purchases at a higher domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. Export payments on wheat and flour, cotton, and rice made up 90 percent of estimated total export payments of \$597 million.

* * * * *

Ocean Freight Rates for Export Grain, 1966 (see page 17). Voyage charter rates for heavy grains in 1966 showed an average decrease of \$0.92 per ton from the previous year. Only rates for shipments to the West Coast of India were significantly higher in 1966. The general decline in voyage charter rates is attributed to the continuing expansion in the cargo capacity of the world's merchant fleet as well as the use of more efficient equipment.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-April 1966/67 (see page 18). U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated \$5.7 billion for July-April 1966/67, 3 percent above those of the like period a year earlier. The value of cotton, tobacco, soybeans, rice and vegetables and preparations was up from July-April 1965/66, and more than offset declines in animals and animal products, fruits and preparations, feed grains and wheat. Agricultural exports are currently running at an annual rate of \$6.9 billion for 1966/67. Exports for April were estimated at \$546 million, slightly below those of April 1966. Grains contributed to the decline. However, animal products, oilseeds and products, tobacco, and cotton continued to increase.

U.S. exports of farm products to the European Economic Community totaled \$1,175 million for July-March 1966/67, down slightly from July-March 1965/66. Exports of variable-levy commodities declined substantially, dropping 21 percent below those of last year. Exports of commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies were up 7 percent to \$726 million in July-March 1966/67. For March, agricultural exports to the EEC were down 16 percent from the same month a year ago.

* * * * *

Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights (see page 26). Increased dollar exports of wheat, tobacco, and cotton accounted for most of the advance in U.S. exports of farm products to \$3,582.4 million in July-December 1966 from \$3,378.8 million a year earlier. Shipments under Government-financed programs totaled \$722.0 million, 5 percent less than the July-December 1965 total. Exports under Title I, sales for foreign currency, and donations under Title III declined most. Shipments under the Title III barter program rose nearly 30 percent and long-term dollar credit sales under Title IV doubled.

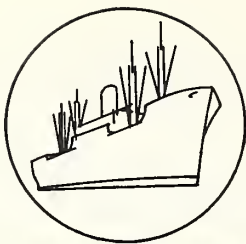
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U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-March 1966/67 (see page 33). U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-March 1966/67 rose 2 percent to \$3,389 million from the comparable period a year before. Supplementary imports in July-March 1966/67 rose to \$2,015 million from \$1,815 million in 1965/66. Meat and meat product imports were 24 percent higher than the same period a year earlier. Imports of dairy products rose to \$98 million in 1966/67 from \$62 million a year before. Cheese accounted for the increase. Complementary imports in July-March 1966/67 were down 9 percent from the year-earlier period, mainly from reduced imports of coffee. Nonagricultural imports in July-March 1966/67 were \$16.5 billion, 20 percent above the previous year's total.

Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports including specified Government-financed programs 1/ and commercial (dollar) sales by selected commodities and commodity groups fiscal year averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-67

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton excluding linters	Wheat and flour	Feed grains, excluding products	Milled rice	Oilseeds and products	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco unmanu- factured	Other	Total agricultural	Nonagricul- tural commodities	Total exports, all commodities
-- Million dollars --												
Average:												
1955-59 -												
Total	609	685	709	373	107	437	344	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial	422	399	240	231	57	329	328	310	196	2,512		
Programs	187	286	469	142	50	108	16	34	14	1,306		
1960-64 -												
Total	655	717	1,196	664	155	705	416	387	255	5,150	16,293	21,443
Commercial	551	545	400	540	80	589	413	331	230	3,679		
Programs	104	172	796	124	75	116	3	56	25	1,471		
Annual:												
1964/65												
Total	818	584	1,240	940	203	1,125	443	395	349	6,097	20,200	26,297
Commercial	667	419	249	864	134	961	439	360	307	4,400		
Programs	151	165	991	76	69	164	4	35	42	1,697		
1965/66 2/												
Total	777	386	1,402	1,351	220	1,224	496	395	430	6,681	22,220	28,901
Commercial	669	262	465	1,237	160	1,087	495	305	385	5,065		
Programs	108	124	937	114	60	137	1	90	45	1,616		
July-December 1965 -												
Total	401	219	642	646	112	633	262	249	215	3,379	10,588	13,967
Commercial	348	147	219	619	79	554	262	196	193	2,617		
Programs	53	72	423	27	33	79	0	53	22	762		
July-December 1966 - 2/												
Total	349	265	775	635	119	636	257	336	210	3,582	11,525	15,107
Commercial	315	204	404	545	73	585	257	284	193	2,860		
Programs	34	61	371	90	46	51	3/	52	17	722		
Monthly:												
1965/66 -												
July	64	35	118	114	24	92	40	30	31	548	1,664	2,212
August	69	15	105	90	7	74	41	27	31	459	1,702	2,161
September	62	29	114	91	10	53	51	42	33	485	1,649	2,134
October	72	38	112	106	17	113	51	34	44	587	1,825	2,412
November	63	46	93	125	33	152	39	61	40	652	1,820	2,472
December	71	56	100	120	21	149	40	55	36	648	1,928	2,576
January	59	36	98	98	25	92	35	28	35	506	1,599	2,105
February	58	31	118	111	15	90	38	24	35	520	1,744	2,264
March	73	29	151	135	16	103	38	32	42	619	2,160	2,779
July-March	591	315	1,009	990	168	918	373	333	327	5,024	16,091	21,115
1966/67 -												
July	56	18	121	91	30	69	39	37	29	490	1,907	2,397
August	60	40	144	121	6	83	39	49	29	571	1,744	2,315
September	55	40	138	115	15	64	49	59	34	569	1,888	2,457
October	59	35	117	87	17	125	49	62	37	621	2,035	2,656
November	67	60	110	120	22	164	42	62	44	698	1,895	2,593
December	52	72	104	101	29	131	39	67	38	632	2,057	2,689
January	51	57	96	88	36	101	36	29	37	532	1,985	2,517
February	63	54	75	83	30	101	35	30	43	514	1,946	2,460
March	62	48	93	105	34	97	38	34	41	552	2,249	2,801
July-March	525	424	1,038	911	219	935	366	429	332	5,179	17,706	22,885

1/ Includes programs authorized under Public Law 83-480 and Mutual Security (AID) programs. 2/ Preliminary data (unreviewed). 3/ Less than \$50,000.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORT-PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS,
FISCAL YEAR 1965/66

by
Eleanor N. DeBlois

Introduction

Increased dollar exports in fiscal year 1965/66 brought U.S. exports of farm products to a record level for the third consecutive year. Commercial (dollar) exports advanced well over \$600 million to \$5,066 million, making up over three-fourths of the \$6,681 million total. Increased dollar shipments of feed grains contributed most to the advance. Dollar shipments of wheat and flour, and oilseeds and products also made substantial gains. The high level of economic activity in Western Europe and Japan continued to favorably affect U.S. exports, particularly of feed grains and soybeans and products. These dollar exports, plus dollars saved and earned under Public Law 480 programs, helped to improve the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

Nearly one-fourth of the total, \$1,615 million, consisted of exports under Government-financed programs, mostly under programs authorized by P.L. 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. These exports help meet world food needs, support economic development abroad, further U.S. foreign policy, and help develop commercial markets for U.S. agricultural products.

Certain price-supported agricultural commodities cannot compete in foreign markets without some form of compensation to the exporter who purchases at the higher domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. This compensation during 1965/66 was in the form of export payments in cash or in kind on exports from commercial stocks, or consisted of sales from CCC inventory (or tobacco under loan to CCC) at competitive world prices.

U.S. export-payment programs are designed and administered to assure equitable shares of world trade for U.S. commodities and are operated in conjunction with price-support and production-adjustment programs. They are subject to continuous review and revision to meet changing supply and demand situations. They are also subject to revision by agricultural legislation. Minimum resort to export payments has been a guiding principal in the design of U.S. price-support programs for several years. One of the considerations in the formulation of the U.S. wheat and feed grain programs first enacted in 1962 and the cotton program enacted in 1965 was to support prices of these commodities at or near competitive world prices.

¹/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

The term "export payment" in this article includes export payments in cash or in kind and differences between the U.S. domestic market price and CCC sales price for commodities sold at competitive world prices for export from Government-owned or loan stocks.

This article (1) summarizes the extent of export-payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products for 1965/66; (2) reviews the major change in export-payment programs since the publication of the previous review of export payments in the June issue of Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (reprinted as ERS-Foreign-171); and (3) discusses the extent of export-payment assistance by commodity groups.

Summary of Export-Payment Assistance, 1965/66

Commercial (dollar) exports of U.S. agricultural commodities totaled \$5,066 million in 1965/66, 75.8 percent of the \$6,681 million export total. An estimated \$1,219 million of dollar exports (18.2 percent of total exports) received export-payment assistance and \$3,847 million (57.6 percent) did not require such assistance (table 2).

Exports under Government-financed programs amounted to \$1,615 million (24.2 percent of total exports). Exports under Government programs included an estimated \$1,032 million (15.5 percent), which received export payments, \$262 million (3.9 percent), which did not receive this form of assistance, and \$321 million (4.8 percent), which consisted of donations under Titles II and III, P.L. 480.

Export payments were an estimated \$596.8 million in 1965/66, compared with \$482.9 million in 1964/65 and \$821.7 million in 1963/64. These totals include payments in cash and in kind and estimated differences between CCC sales prices and domestic market prices on exports from Government-owned and loan stocks. The increase of nearly one-fourth in export payments in 1965/66 from a year earlier is principally due to the larger volume of wheat exported and to generally higher export payment rates on this commodity. Export payments on cotton and dairy products were substantially less in 1965/66 than a year earlier and total export payments on rice declined about 15 percent (table 3).

Export payments during 1966/67 are expected to reach a considerably lower total than in 1965/66. Export payment rates on wheat and rice are generally lower this year. Under the cotton program in effect for the 1966/67 cotton marketing year, price-support levels close to world prices make it possible for U.S. cotton to move in domestic and export channels without the need for either an equalization payment or an export payment. Payment-in-kind and CCC export sales programs for dairy products were discontinued in early 1966 until such time as the domestic supply situation warrants programs of this type.

Recent Major Change in Export-Payment Programs

In August 1966 the Commodity Credit Corporation discontinued the use of export commodity certificates (with the exception of CCC credit sales from private stocks) and resumed cash export payments as was the practice prior to 1956. Export payments in cash were extended to CCC credit sales from private stocks on April 27, 1967. The payment-in-kind export payment programs were a means of using Government-owned surpluses to pay export subsidies and at the same time reduce surplus stocks. The discontinuance of payments in kind marks the success of domestic and export programs in bringing production in line with demand and in reducing burdensome surpluses.

Extent of Export-Payment Assistance by Commodity Groups

Wheat and flour

U.S. and world exports of wheat and flour reached a record volume in 1965/66. Exports from the United States totaled \$1,403 million (859 million bushels). The previous

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs, with and without export-payment assistance: Estimated value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1966

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars			Exports under Government- financed programs 1/			Total agricultural exports 2/		
	With : export : pay- : ments : 3/	Without : export : pay- : ments : 3/	Total : : : : : : : :	With : export : pay- : ments : 3/	Without : export : pay- : ments : 3/	Total : : : : : : : :	With : export : pay- : ments : 3/	Without : export : pay- : ments : 3/	Total : : : : : : : :
	-- Million dollars --								
Wheat and wheat flour	443	---	443	810	---	150	960	1,253	150
Feed grains, excluding products ..	233	1,006	1,239	57	37	18	112	290	18
Rice, milled	160	---	160	60	---	---	60	220	---
Cotton	285	---	285	101	---	---	101	386	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4	299	303	---	92	---	92	4	---
Oilseeds and products	23	1,063	1,086	---	91	47	138	23	47
Peanuts	19	1	20	5/	---	---	5/	19	---
Dairy products	51	33	84	4	22	64	90	55	64
Animals and products, except dairy products	1	587	588	---	15	---	15	1	---
Fruits and vegetables and preparations	---	494	494	---	---	2	2	---	2
Other	---	364	364	---	5	40	45	---	40
Total	1,219	3,847	5,066	1,032	262	321	1,615	2,251	321
Column total as percentage of :	100								
Total exports	18.2	57.6	75.8	15.5	3.9	4.8	24.2	33.7	4.8

1/ Includes programs authorized by P.L. 83-480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and P.L. 87-195, Act for International Development of 1961, as amended. Donations are under Titles II and III of P.L. 83-480. See "Increased Dollar Exports in Fiscal Year 1965/66 Bring U.S. Exports of Farm Products to Record Level for Third Consecutive Year," ERS Foreign-177, November 1966. 2/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from importer (see table 3). 3/ Exports of wheat grain were assisted by export payments in kind and wheat flour by payments in cash both under and outside the International Wheat Agreement. Exports of rice, upland cotton; flaxseed and linseed oil /included in oilseeds and products/; and nonfat dry milk, butter, and milkfat products /included in dairy products/ received payments in kind. Limited quantities of old-crop tobacco purchased and exported from Government loan stocks received refunds from domestic sales price and old-crop tobacco exported from private stocks received cash payments. A limited quantity of whole chickens exported to Austria and Switzerland /included in animals and products, except dairy/ received payments in cash under Sec. 32, P.L. 74-320, as amended. Grain sorghums /included in feed grains/; upland and domestically produced extra-long staple cotton, nonfat dry milk, butter (exported as butter or milkfat products), and cheese /included in dairy products/; and peanuts were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market price (peanuts at less than domestic market price for edible purposes). 4/ Total exports of feed grains include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 5/ Less than \$500,000.

Table 3.--Estimated export payments 1/ on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, year ending June 30, 1966

Commodity	Unit	Average : per unit :	Total
			Million
		Dollars	Dollars
Wheat grain	Bu.	2/0.467	354.3
Wheat flour	Cwt.	2/1.05	45.5
Grain sorghums	Bu.	3/0.095	23.0
Rice, milled	Cwt.	4/1.805	54.7
Cotton, upland	Bale	5/28.75	87.9
Cotton, extra-long staple, domestically produced	Bale	6/50.00	0.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	7/0.05	0.3
Flaxseed	Bu.	4/0.2325	1.2
Linseed oil	Lb.	4/0.01585	1.3
Peanuts	Lb.	3/0.07	12.4
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	8/0.036	9.8
Butter	Lb.	8/0.299	2.0
Milkfat (butteroil, anhydrous milkfat, ghee, etc.) ..	Lb.	8/0.368	3.7
Cheese	Lb.	3/0.087	0.1
Chickens, whole	Lb.	9/0.056	0.2
Total	---	---	596.8

1/ Export payments consist of payments in kind and in cash and the estimated difference between the domestic market price and CCC export sales price on sales for export from CCC inventory or loan stocks. Export payments are not included in the declared value of agricultural exports, as shown in table 2, as the exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer.

2/ Average payment in kind on wheat grain and average payment in cash on wheat flour. During 1965/66, export payments on wheat included a refund of all or part of the cost of a wheat export marketing certificate. Export payments on flour included a full refund of the cost of a domestic marketing certificate for wheat.

3/ Estimated differences between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. Export payment for peanuts is estimated difference between domestic market price of peanuts for edible purposes and CCC sales price.

4/ Average export payment in kind.

5/ Based on cotton export payment-in-kind rate of 5.75 cents per pound x 500 pound bale.

6/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price, 10 cents per pound, x 500 bale.

7/ Includes refunds from domestic sales price of 5 cents per pound on old-crop tobacco purchased and exported from CCC loan stocks and cash payments of 5 cents per pound on old-crop tobacco exported from private stocks.

8/ Weighted average of payments in kind and estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price.

9/ Average payment in cash.

record was 848 million bushels in 1963/64. Commercial sales for dollars totaled \$443 million (297 million bushels), nearly double the 1964/65 total. Exports under Government-financed programs were 5 percent less than a year earlier, but amounted to an impressive \$960 million (562 million bushels), over two-thirds of total exports of this commodity.

Wheat legislation -- Public Law 88-297 approved April 11, 1964 -- bolstered farm income from wheat by providing cooperating farmers a price-support loan of \$1.25 per bushel for the 1965 crop, domestic marketing certificates valued at 75 cents (issued on the producer's share in the national allocation for domestic use), and export marketing certificates of 30 cents per bushel. Export payments were made in 1965/66 as necessary to bridge the gap between the world price and the domestic market price plus the cost to exporters of the export marketing certificate. Processors were required to obtain domestic marketing certificates to cover all wheat used for food products. Export payments on flour were made to bridge the gap between the world price and the cost to U.S. millers which included the domestic marketing certificate.

During July-June 1965/66 export payments in kind on wheat grain averaged approximately 47 cents per bushel. Export payments in cash on wheat flour averaged \$1.05 per bushel-equivalent of wheat. The estimated total export payment amounted to \$354.3 million on wheat grain and \$45.5 million on wheat flour.

Under the wheat program in effect for the 1966/67 crop year (authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, P.L. 89-321, November 3, 1965), price-support loans at a national average of \$1.25 per bushel are provided to cooperating farmers. Wheat for domestic use as food is supported at parity through the issuance of domestic marketing certificates valued at the difference between the national average loan rate and parity as of the beginning of the marketing year. Domestic marketing certificates were issued on the producer's share in the national allocation for domestic use. Such certificates were valued at \$1.32 per bushel for 1966 crop wheat. This value reflects parity as of July 1, 1966 (\$2.57 per bushel), minus the national average price-support loan level (\$1.25 per bushel). Processors of wheat are required to buy domestic marketing certificates for wheat used in the manufacture of food products. For the 1966 crop, the processor pays 75 cents and CCC assumes 57 cents per bushel of the cost of the domestic marketing certificate.

Under this program export marketing certificates are not issued to farmers. If world prices are generally above U.S. prices, the value of the export marketing certificate (determined on a day-to-day basis) is the difference between the U.S. and world price level and is collected from the exporter. If U.S. prices are above world market prices, an export payment reflecting the difference between U.S. and world price levels is made to the exporter. Under the law, at the end of the marketing year, proceeds from export marketing certificates minus export payments are to be distributed to eligible producers on a pro rata basis. However, the relationship between U.S. wheat prices and world prices indicates that export payments will exceed certificate collections during 1966/67. Export payments on wheat in 1966/67 are running below the average of 1965/66.

Feed grains

U.S. exports of feed grains (excluding products) totaled \$1,351 million in 1965/66, exceeding the \$1 billion level for the first time for any fiscal year. Exports for dollars rose \$373 million from a year earlier and made up over 90 percent of the total. Dollar exports of corn gained more than \$200 million and dollar shipments of grain sorghums advanced over \$100 million. The continued expansion in livestock feeding, especially in Western Europe and Japan, plus the low supplies of other feed-stuffs in Europe and small feed grain crops in other major exporting countries, were

the principal factors contributing to the rise in U.S. exports of feed grains. Shipments under Government programs were higher than a year earlier but represented less than 10 percent of total feed grain shipments.

No export payments in kind have been made on feed grains exported from commercial stocks since the early part of 1961/62. Shipments of corn, barley, and oats, which made up nearly four-fifths of feed grain exports during 1965/66, received no export-payment assistance. Exports of grain sorghums were stimulated by sales from CCC stocks at less than domestic market price. The estimated average difference between CCC export sales prices and domestic market prices was 9.5 cents per bushel (17 cents per hundredweight) and the estimated total price reduction amounted to \$23.0 million.

Rice, milled

U.S. exports of milled rice rose nearly \$18 million to \$220 million (30.3 million cwt.) in 1965/66 from a year earlier and accounted for 55 percent of U.S. rice production. The United States produces only 2 percent of the world's rice, but is the second largest world exporter. It is estimated that all exports of milled rice received export payments in kind in July-June 1965/66. The average export payment was \$1.805 per hundredweight and the total export payment was \$54.7 million. This compares with an average payment of \$2.22 per hundredweight a year earlier. Export payments on rice in 1966/67 are averaging considerably below those of 1965/66.

Cotton

Exports of cotton from the United States totaled \$386 million (3,065,000 bales) in fiscal year 1965/66 (July-June), nearly one-third less than in 1964/65 and the lowest fiscal year total since 1955/56. During the late 1950's and early 1960's, U.S. cotton was priced for export 20 to 30 percent below the price for which cotton was available to domestic mills. This situation, together with various other factors, resulted in the substitution of man-made fibers for cotton to fill the growing demand for fiber in the United States. Increased imports of cotton textiles absorbed a lesser part of the rising demand. In spite of export sales of U.S. cotton at less than domestic market prices, U.S. exports of cotton continued to decline. Exports of cotton from other Free World countries increased and foreign use of man-made fibers increased rapidly.

Cotton equalization payment-in-kind program.--Under the authority of the Agricultural Act of 1964, a cotton equalization payment program was established for the 1964/65 and 1965/66 cotton marketing years (August-July). The objective of the program was to eliminate inequities due to differences in the cost of upland cotton to domestic and foreign users and to expand domestic consumption of upland cotton. Payments were made through the actual issuance of equalization payment-in-kind (PIK) certificates to cotton handlers (textile mills, exporters, and other buyers and sellers of cotton at any point in the marketing channel). The law prohibited making equalization payments to producers. Actual certificates issued under this program were exchanged for cotton in Commodity Credit Corporation inventory at domestic market prices as determined by CCC. Also, constructive issuance of PIK certificates (cash advances) were made to cotton handlers requesting CCC's assistance in the marketing of certificates. When cash advances were made, a certificate pool was credited with the value of the certificate and the rights in the pool were sold to persons desiring to use them to exchange for cotton. The cotton acquired in exchange for certificates or in liquidation of rights in the certificate pool could be sold without any restriction in either the domestic or export market.

CCC export sales program for upland cotton.--The cotton equalization payment program on exports of upland cotton from commercial stocks was supplemented during the 1965/66 marketing year by sales from CCC-owned stocks at competitive prices. During August-July 1965/66, 180,059 running bales of upland cotton were sold for export from CCC

stocks. An additional 474,522 running bales were acquired for export under the barter and CCC credit sales programs -- 425,715 under the barter program and 48,807 under the credit sales program. Sales for export from CCC-owned stocks were at prices which reflected the equalization differential.

For the 1965/66 marketing year, the payment-in-kind rate was 5.75 cents per pound (\$28.75 for a 500-pound bale) and estimated total export payments amounted to \$87.9 million. This compares with a payment-in-kind rate of 6.5 cents per pound (\$32.50 per bale) for the 1964/65 marketing year.

Export sales of domestically produced extra-long staple cotton.--U.S. exports of domestically produced extra-long staple cotton in 1965/66 were assisted by sales for export from CCC stocks at prices competitive with cotton of similar quality in world markets. The estimated average difference between the domestic market price and the CCC export sales price was about 10 cents per pound (\$50.00 for a 500-pound bale), reflecting an estimated total price reduction of about \$350,000 on the 7,000 bales of domestically grown extra-long staple cotton exported during the year.

Cotton program for the 1966-69 crops.--The cotton program authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1964 was designed basically to help cotton compete with man-made fibers in the domestic market. Cotton consumption increased sharply and domestic consumption of man-made fibers slowed. The Act of 1964, however, did not affect export prices and U.S. cotton exports continued their downward trend. U.S. cotton stocks increased from over 7 million bales on August 1, 1961, to nearly 17 million bales on August 1, 1966.

The cotton program authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 is designed to enable the United States to market its cotton in both domestic and foreign markets at a price which will stimulate the disappearance of U.S. cotton stocks and maintain farm income at a reasonable level. Price-support loans are at levels close to world prices, and price-support and acreage-diversion payments made directly to eligible producers offset the lower loan rate and maintain farm income. The difference between U.S. disappearance and production -- the shortfall -- is being supplied from CCC stocks at domestic market prices. One-price cotton for domestic consumption and export makes it possible for U.S. cotton to move in domestic and export channels without the need for either an equalization payment or an export payment.

On January 25, 1967, the Secretary of Agriculture cited gains made under the new cotton program. Surplus stocks are going down rapidly and cotton-farm income is being maintained at favorable levels during a period of sharp supply adjustment. Cotton has become more competitive in foreign and domestic markets. Cotton exports are projected at about 5 million bales in 1966/67 and domestic consumption is expected to equal last year's level, which was the highest since 1950/51.

Unmanufactured tobacco

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to \$395 million (472 million pounds) in 1965/66, the second lowest volume in 11 years. Tobacco ranks among the five most important U.S. agricultural export commodities. Although the world's largest producer and exporter of tobacco, the United States has not shared in the increasing world tobacco trade. The U.S. share of Free World tobacco trade averaged 35 percent in 1955-59, but declined to 30 percent by 1963 and to 26 percent by 1965.

In order to assist U.S. tobacco from older crops to meet price competition in foreign markets, a refund of 5 cents a pound was offered on exports of selected crops of flue-cured, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco acquired from Government loan stocks. This export refund was effective February 11, 1966, for flue-cured tobacco and April 25, 1966, for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. With minor exceptions involving only a few hundred hogsheads, these offers were limited to the 1960, 1961, and 1962 crops.

By the end of June 1966, a total of 5,290,000 pounds with an estimated export market value of \$4.2 million were exported under this program. Refunds amounted to \$264,000.

In May 1966, a cash export payment of 5 cents a pound was extended to exports from private stocks of the same kinds and crops of tobacco on which refunds were made available earlier on exports from Government loan stocks. These payments were effective for flue-cured tobacco on shipments made on or after May 6, 1966, and for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco on shipments made on or after May 24, 1966. Only a relatively small quantity of tobacco, 31,000 pounds, with an estimated export value of nearly \$25,000, was exported from private stocks before the end of June 1966. Total payments amounted to \$1,500.

The Department on June 10, 1966, announced a broadened tobacco export-payment program under which export payments in cash of 5 cents a pound, in addition to the above-described export payment or refund where applicable, were extended to most kinds of tobacco. The expanded program is applicable to all crops of the kinds of U.S.-produced tobacco on which price support was offered for the 1966 crop. Tobaccos not price-supported and not covered by the export-payment program include cigar wrapper, Pennsylvania cigar filler, and Maryland tobacco. This program became effective with the publication on July 6, 1966, of regulations covering operating terms and conditions.

On November 25, 1966, the regulations were amended to increase the export payment on 1960, 1961, and 1962 crop burley tobacco from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound, making payments on that kind of tobacco at the same rate as on flue-cured tobacco from the same crops.

Oilseeds and products

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products totaled a record \$1,224 million in 1965/66. Exports of soybeans advanced nearly one-fifth to a new high of \$734 million (257 million bushels) and shipments of oilcake and meal set a new record of \$216 million (2.8 million short tons). The increasing demand for high-protein feeds for the rapidly expanding livestock industries, especially in Western Europe and Japan, has created a strong world demand for oilseeds and products, a large part of which has been supplied by the United States. Shipments of soybean oil were down in 1965/66, due to the high price of U.S. oil relative to oils from other sources. Reduced availabilities of cottonseed oil for export and the price premium of cottonseed oil over soybean oil were largely responsible for the sharp reduction in exports of cottonseed oil.

Only about 2 percent of the exports in this commodity group were assisted by export payments in 1965/66: flaxseed exports, which totaled \$15.5 million, and linseed oil shipments, which amounted to \$7.7 million. The export payment-in-kind program designed to move flaxseed and linseed oil into export channels from market supplies was announced November 12, 1964, but did not become effective until April 1965 when USDA officials determined that the competitive position of U.S. flaxseed and linseed oil in world markets justified export payments. Exports under this program began in May 1965 and have continued since that time. Since August 26, 1966, when CCC discontinued payments in kind, export payments have been made in cash.

The average export payment on flaxseed during the 1965/66 year was 23.25 cents a bushel and the estimated export payment was \$1.2 million. The average export payment on linseed oil was 1.585 cents a pound and the estimated total payment was \$1.3 million.

Peanuts

U.S. exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts totaled over \$20 million in 1965/66 compared with \$14 million a year earlier. Exports of peanuts have risen steadily

since 1961/62 when they amounted to \$3 million. Plentiful supplies available for export, market development work (particularly on the part of the trade), and greater emphasis by the Commodity Credit Corporation on movement of peanuts in the export market have contributed to the increase.

It is estimated that about 97 percent of the peanuts exported during 1965/66 consisted of sales from CCC-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. The estimated difference between the domestic market price of peanuts for edible purposes and the CCC export sales price was 7 cents a pound and the estimated total price reduction was \$12.4 million.

Dairy products

U.S. exports of dairy products declined \$52 million to \$174 million in fiscal year 1965/66 from the year-earlier total. A sharp drop in commercial exports of butter was largely responsible for the \$44 million decline in dollar exports. The strong demand for U.S. butter in Western Europe in 1964/65 was substantially reduced in 1965/66 because of increased production in the area. The volume of shipments of nonfat dry milk declined about one-fifth. The continued rise in the production of milk and nonfat dry milk in Western Europe and smaller exportable supplies in the United States resulted in the supplying of European needs from domestic production and from other sources in 1965/66.

It is estimated that U.S. dairy products amounting to \$55 million were exported with the assistance of export payments -- payments in kind or sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. This total includes all but a relatively small quantity of nonfat dry milk and butter oil (excluding donations), virtually all exports of butter, and nearly 15 percent of total cheese exports. Another \$55 million of dairy products were exported without export payments, including all exports of condensed and evaporated milk, dry whole milk, infant's and dietetic foods, fresh milk, 85 percent of total cheese exports, and a relatively small part of shipments of nonfat dry milk and butter oil. However, of the \$55 million exported without export payments, \$22 million were exported under Government-financed programs, principally evaporated and condensed milk under Title I, P.L. 480. Donations under Titles II and III, P.L. 480, totaled \$64 million and consisted of nonfat dry milk and a small quantity of butter oil. Estimated total export payments -- payments in kind and differences between the CCC export sales price and the domestic market price -- amounted to \$15.6 million.

No export sales of cheese were made from CCC stocks after January 1966. Export sales of nonfat dry milk and butter from CCC stocks were discontinued on February 10, 1966, because inventories were committed. On March 2, 1966, the Dairy Products Export Payment-in-Kind Program was discontinued. Exports from commitments made prior to the discontinuance of the programs continued through most of the remaining months of the year although the quantities involved were quite small.

It is estimated that about 90 percent of the exports of nonfat dry milk (excluding donations) were from CCC stocks at less-than-domestic market prices or were from commercial stocks under the payment-in-kind program. Exports from CCC stocks included shipments of over 89 million pounds to Japan for the Japanese school lunch program, as well as 2.5 million pounds to the Catholic Relief Service in Rome, Italy, for use in charitable feeding programs in Italy, and nearly 0.2 million pounds to Church World Service for refugee and child feeding programs in Tanzania, the Republic of the Congo, or India.

Both export payments in kind and differences between the CCC export sales price and the domestic market price on sales of nonfat dry milk from CCC stocks on a competitive-bid or announced-price basis averaged less than 2 cents a pound. Sales to Japan,

Catholic Relief Service, and Church World Service were at 8 cents a pound, an estimated 6.9 cents below domestic market price. The weighted average of payments in kind and differences between the CCC export sales price and the domestic market price on all exports of nonfat dry milk from CCC stocks was 3.6 cents a pound; the estimated total export payment was \$9.8 million.

Virtually all exports of butter and about 90 percent of butter oil shipments (excluding donations) were exported as butter, or butter oil in lieu of butter, from CCC stocks at less-than-domestic market price or received export payments in kind. The weighted average export payment on butter, including the estimated difference between the CCC export sales price and domestic market price and the average payment in kind, was 29.9 cents a pound; the estimated total export payment was \$2.0 million. The average export payment on butter oil, including the difference between the CCC export sales price of butter exported as butter oil and the average payment in kind, was 36.8 cents a pound; the estimated total export payment was \$3.7 million.

The Commodity Credit Corporation sold for export nearly 1,126,000 pounds of cheddar cheese at approximately 8.7 cents a pound below the domestic market price. The estimated total export payment was \$0.1 million.

Animals and products (except dairy products)

U.S. exports of animals and products in 1965/66 rose about 2 percent to \$603 million from 1964/65. A rise of \$38 million in commercial exports was partially offset by a \$27 million decline in exports under Government-financed programs. The largest increase was in exports of hides and skins, which rose to a record \$139 million from \$100 million a year earlier. Exports of lard, tallow, beef and veal, and pork were sharply reduced. Exports of poultry meat were slightly below the volume of the previous year. Shipments of broilers and fryers rose over 10 percent, while stewing chickens were less than half the year-earlier volume. Exports of turkeys continued their upward trend.

Limited export-payment program on chickens to Switzerland and Austria.--Only about \$0.8 million of the \$603 million total of exports in this commodity group were assisted by export payments. This total consisted of a relatively small quantity of whole chickens under a limited export-payment program on exports to Austria and Switzerland.

The United States became a major supplier of poultry and products in world markets in the late 1950's and through 1962 accounted for an increasing share in the expanding world trade. High-quality whole broilers were the basis of the U.S. export trade which moved at competitive prices without any type of subsidy. With the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy by the European Economic Community (EEC) in August 1962, the entry of U.S. broilers, especially whole birds, was seriously restricted. Exports of poultry parts and turkeys have been somewhat less adversely affected, as the United States is the principal source of a large and dependable supply of these products.

Denmark in late 1962 implemented a two-price system in which funds raised by taxing domestic consumption were used to reduce producer prices so that exporters could compete in world markets. Strong demand and high import protection encouraged production in the EEC and in 1964 France and the Netherlands, with the aid of funds from EEC levies, also subsidized chicken exports to countries outside the Common Market.

Through vigorous promotion efforts, the United States built up a large volume of poultry sales in Austria and Switzerland. However, in 1964 and 1965 the U.S. share in the market in these two countries declined sharply in the face of heavily subsidized exports from European countries. After numerous unsuccessful negotiations

with European exporting countries to obtain modification of subsidy practices, on September 22, 1965, the United States initiated a limited subsidy program providing for payments in cash to exporters of U.S. Grade A chickens to Austria and Switzerland. Export payments were made on whole, frozen, ready-to-cook U.S. Grade A chickens with or without giblets and necks. This program represents an attempt to regain a fair share of chicken imports into these two countries. Payments are made under Section 32, P.L. 74-320.

During a 19-week period from October 13, 1965, through January 28, 1966, the United States accepted offers for exports under this program totaling 2,780,000 pounds of whole chickens with an estimated export market value of about \$0.8 million. Export payments totaled \$155,350 and averaged 5.6 cents a pound. On January 28, 1966, the program was temporarily suspended. It was reactivated on October 19, 1966, for exports to Switzerland only.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations

Movement abroad of U.S. fruits and vegetables in 1965/66 totaled \$496 million, with most of the \$53 million rise from a year earlier taking place in shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables. Exports of fruits and vegetables received no export payments; all but \$1.8 million were commercial sales for dollars, and exports in this commodity group accounted for about 13 percent of dollar sales without payments during the year.



Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

Ocean Freight Rates for Export Grain, 1966 1/

Voyage charter rates for 1966 showed an average decrease of \$0.92 per ton from the 1965 average. Only one destination, the West Coast of India, reported a significant annual rate increase. Rates for the remaining trade destinations remained relatively unchanged or declined somewhat.

In view of the record grain exports during 1966, the general decline in voyage charter rates probably reflects a continuing expansion in the cargo capacity of the world's merchant fleet.

After trending downward in the second and third quarters of 1966, voyage charter rates for grain generally turned up in the fourth quarter with an average increase of \$1.26.

In addition to their usual higher rates -- probably caused by higher labor and maintenance costs -- U.S. vessels also showed greater increases in rates, averaging \$2.49 in the fourth quarter. The largest increases for both U.S. and foreign vessels were to Indian destinations.

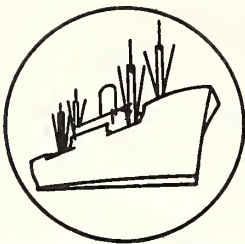
1/ Prepared by T. Q. Hutchinson, Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division.

Table 4--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans, 1965 and 1966 1/

Origin and destination areas	Flag	1965	1966	Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
				1965	1966	1965	1966
Great Lakes Ports to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	8.61	8.64	8.70	7.13	11.94	8.28
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	7.59	6.86	7.37	5.57	9.38	6.96
St. Lawrence River Ports to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.94	5.95	5.76	6.57	5.86	4.49
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.19	3.25	4.43	2.79	5.55	3.44
U.S. Atlantic Ports north from Cape Hatteras to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	6.15	5.49	6.10	2/	6.01	4.01
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	5.00	4.03	4.85	2.68	4.86	2/
U.S. Gulf Ports to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	7.87	6.25	8.82	5.33	8.23	5.58
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.80	3.75	5.75	3.15	5.20	3.68
East Coast of India	Foreign	12.34	12.04	12.45	10.15	12.53	11.22
West Coast of India	U.S.	27.90	26.22	27.60	25.61	27.98	29.88
Japan	Foreign	11.35	10.78	11.27	9.62	12.03	10.46
Brazil	U.S.	22.58	25.07	22.16	24.07	25.06	26.26
Japan	Foreign	10.64	9.06	11.34	8.64	11.08	8.26
Brazil	Foreign	9.04	6.37	9.45	5.70	8.57	5.66
Japan	U.S.	17.73	17.39	2/	17.32	17.73	18.46
Pacific Coast Ports north from San Francisco to:							
East Coast of India	Foreign	11.28	10.54	10.94	8.94	10.77	8.62
West Coast of India	U.S.	24.44	24.15	25.00	22.72	25.19	26.12
Japan	Foreign	10.24	10.60	10.07	7.81	10.47	8.92
Japan	U.S.	21.19	24.30	21.81	23.52	25.28	24.98
Japan	Foreign	7.36	6.85	7.54	6.38	7.38	6.52

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume: rates are for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters or years.

2/ None reported.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-APRIL 1966/67

U.S. agricultural exports during July-April 1966/67 totaled an estimated \$5,724 million, 3 percent higher than those of July-April 1965/66 (table 5). Exports of animals and animal products, fruits and preparations, and grains and preparations were down by a total of \$138 million from those for July-April of last year. However, substantial increases in the export value of cotton and tobacco, and lesser increases for oilseeds and products and vegetables and preparations were more than enough to offset the declines.

April exports were estimated at \$546 million, down slightly from the actual export value of \$552 million during the same month last year. This decline was due to lower exports of grains and preparations, which fell to \$221 million from \$296 million in April 1966, a drop of 25 percent. Partly offsetting this decline, however, were increases for animals and animal products, cotton, fruits and preparations, oilseeds and products, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations. The reduced exports of grains and preparations in April reflect the drop in shipments of wheat, down 40 percent, and corn, down 41 percent. Sorghum exports were 20 percent higher than those of the year-earlier month. Rice exports in April 1967 were more than double those of April 1966. Cotton and tobacco exports in April accounted for the bulk of the increased shipments. Cotton estimates were more than double the exports of April 1966, and tobacco was nearly two-thirds higher. Larger exports of animal fats, oils, and greases, meats and meat products, and hides and skins accounted for the higher export value of animals and products.

Grains and preparations accounted for 43 percent of U.S. agricultural exports during July-April 1966/67 -- 3 percent less than in the year-earlier period. Feed grains, down \$120 million, accounted for most of the decrease. Corn exports in July-April 1966/67 were running about 18 percent below those of the corresponding months last year. Due to the strong demand for U.S. feed grains, prices have risen about 13 percent above the October-March average of last year. The decline in corn has resulted partly from increased feed grain production in both Western and Eastern Europe, as well as in Argentina and South Africa. The 1966 corn crop in Argentina was the largest in recent years, and resulted in large supplies for export. For April-March 1966/67, Argentina's exports were 155 million bushels, one-third larger than the preceding year. The current price for Argentine corn makes it very competitive with U.S. corn in the European market.

Rice exports continue to be large, with quantity running about 28 percent higher than last year's July-April period. The value of rice exports was up 39 percent, reflecting the higher prices for the July-April 1966/67 period. For the period July-March 1966/67, rice exports to South Viet Nam totaled 911 million pounds, 91 percent above a year earlier (table 6).

Of the increase in oilseed and product exports, soybeans accounted for the major portion, rising 7 percent above last year's \$600 million for the July-April period. However, the increase in total value is the result of higher prices; the quantity of

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity	1965/66	1966/67 <u>1/</u>	Change
	<u>-- Million dollars --</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	153	94	-39
Fats, oils, and greases	167	152	-9
Hides and skins	109	129	+18
Meats and meat products	97	102	+5
Poultry products	63	53	-16
Other	62	60	-3
Total animals, etc.	651	590	-9
Cotton, excluding linters	337	477	+42
Fruits and preparations	274	265	-3
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ...	1,122	1,002	-11
Rice, milled	184	255	+39
Wheat and flour	1,148	1,122	-2
Other	70	77	+10
Total grains, etc.	2,524	2,456	-3
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	162	129	-20
Soybeans	600	640	+7
Protein meal	184	202	+10
Other	65	67	+3
Total oilseeds, etc.	1,011	1,038	+3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	353	462	+31
Vegetables and preparations	134	141	+5
Other	292	295	+1
Total exports	5,576	5,724	+3

1/ April estimated.

Table 6.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected countries,
July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity and country	Units	Quantity		Value	
		1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
		Thousands		1,000 dollars	
Feed grains:					
Japan	M. Tons:	3,305	3,577	172,588	195,666
Netherlands	M. Tons:	2,690	2,282	139,016	124,909
Italy	M. Tons:	2,225	1,002	121,456	57,638
United Kingdom	M. Tons:	1,745	1,248	92,210	70,714
West Germany	M. Tons:	1,497	1,045	78,882	59,106
Rice:					
Japan	lbs.	491,349	222,953	35,297	15,291
Viet Nam	lbs.	477,408	910,779	33,778	75,006
Republic of South Africa	lbs.	120,433	98,905	9,360	8,845
India	lbs.	23,877	138,492	1,231	9,539
Saudi Arabia	lbs.	88,178	115,920	6,537	9,449
United Kingdom	lbs.	64,034	86,337	4,398	6,415
Wheat:					
India	bu.	206,118	113,404	340,062	197,112
Japan	bu.	45,432	54,038	72,089	94,455
Pakistan	bu.	32,406	32,167	51,729	57,575
Brazil	bu.	28,948	39,758	45,466	68,925
U.A.R. (Egypt)	bu.	19,070	20,013	29,509	34,717
Soybeans:					
Japan	bu.	47,808	45,045	135,849	144,092
Canada	bu.	22,359	15,304	59,918	48,425
Spain	bu.	11,654	16,652	32,596	51,598
Netherlands	bu.	26,456	25,340	72,530	80,156
West Germany	bu.	24,816	24,661	69,327	76,057
Italy	bu.	14,361	12,625	38,297	38,218
Denmark	bu.	11,431	10,030	31,521	30,684
Tobacco:					
United Kingdom	lbs.	86,632	128,690	89,501	134,346
West Germany	lbs.	67,184	89,411	54,444	75,801
Japan	lbs.	42,073	37,226	39,757	35,601
Netherlands	lbs.	32,276	25,511	19,836	15,310
Belgium-Luxembourg	lbs.	15,057	16,744	9,117	11,548
Australia	lbs.	14,198	14,955	12,716	13,121
Cotton:					
Japan	R.bls.	627	992	73,906	110,200
Korea, Republic	R.bls.	220	243	26,613	26,277
Canada	R.bls.	228	195	30,448	23,294
Taiwan	R.bls.	155	278	17,065	28,522
Yugoslavia	R.bls.	118	181	14,408	20,954

soybean exports was down 5 percent. The same was true for protein meal. While quantity declined 11 percent, the value of protein meal exports was up 10 percent. Japan, the largest market, accounted for 45 million bushels, 24 percent of total U.S. soybean exports for July-March 1966/67. Spain received 17 million bushels for the same period, 42 percent more than last year's total.

U.S. exports of tobacco reached an estimated \$462 million during July-April 1966/67, 31 percent more than in the like months of last year. Tobacco exports to Western Europe -- notably the United Kingdom and the EEC countries -- were up sharply for the July-March period.

Fruit and vegetable exports together were about the same as those of July-April 1965/66. Fruit and preparation exports were down 3 percent, while vegetables and preparations were up 5 percent. For July-February 1966/67, exports of fresh and dried fruits were lower due to a drop in fresh apples and dried prunes. Dried beans and peas accounted for the larger exports of vegetables.

Exports to the European Economic Community: July-March 1966/67

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) reached \$1,175 million during July-March 1966/67, 6 percent below last year's corresponding period. However, they were 13 percent higher than exports for July-March of 1964/65 (table 7). Exports of farm products subject to the EEC's variable import levies declined 21 percent in July-March of this year from those of the same period last year. Exports of non-variable-levy commodities were 7 percent higher for the first 3 quarters of the current fiscal year, reaching \$726 million.

Agricultural exports in March 1967 totaled \$122 million, 16 percent below those of March 1966. Exports of variable-levy products were down from March a year ago, mainly as a result of the continuing decline in feed grain exports. Feed grains exported in March totaled about \$32 million, down sharply from March 1966. Wheat exports fell also, but with a less significant decline when compared with the \$14 million fall in feed grains. Exports of non-variable-levy commodities were about 11 percent below those of March a year ago. Although cotton and tobacco were up rather significantly from last year's March total, declines in fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, soybeans, oil-cake and meal, tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils tended to be offsetting.

For July-March 1966/67, U.S. exports of farm products subject to the EEC's variable levies totaled \$449 million. Feed grains, amounting to \$306 million, made up 68 percent of the total. However, feed grain exports were down substantially from last year's first 3 quarters, falling 26 percent from \$415 million. Among the individual EEC countries, feed grain exports were down for each country (table 8). Exports to Italy accounted for most of the decline, however, dropping 53 percent to \$58 million in July-March 1966/67. Corn exports to Italy for January-March were down sharply, with March's total 37 percent below last year's March total. Current price quotations indicate that U.S. No. 2 corn is barely competitive with newly harvested Argentine corn.

While feed grain exports declined, shipments of wheat and wheat flour increased, rising 4 percent to \$81 million in July-March from last year's like period. Exports of wheat and wheat flour to the Netherlands declined from \$33 million in July-March 1965/66 to \$27 million during the first 3 quarters of the current year. However, this drop was more than offset by increased shipments to the remaining 5 countries. Rice exports to the EEC were up 86 percent during the first 3 quarters of 1966/67 from those of a year earlier. West Germany was the principal U.S. market for rice, and received 46 percent of total U.S. rice exports to the EEC during July-March 1966/67.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community:
Value by commodity, March and July-March 1966/67 1/

Commodity	March			July-March		
	1965	1966	1967	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --						
<u>Variable levy commodities: 2/</u>						
Feed grains	49,772	46,594	32,352	277,075	414,527	305,671
Rice	1,364	1,650	5,969	6,583	9,834	18,338
Rye grain	49	130	231	1,336	1,128	4,214
Wheat grain	4,004	12,500	9,591	21,987	78,343	81,115
Wheat flour	185	153	166	1,191	877	1,157
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	313	132	172	1,540	1,579	724
Dairy products	2,044	28	205	42,821	18,292	994
Lard <u>3/</u>	87	82	8	917	1,162	1,129
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	89	22	25	332	154	347
Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry	45	69	143	604	1,030	1,023
Broilers and fryers	633	628	32	5,466	5,468	2,715
Stewing chickens	743	58	411	3,819	1,112	1,152
Turkeys	1,139	488	477	10,396	15,413	11,628
Other fresh poultry	197	23	73	788	436	338
Eggs	221	178	155	1,124	1,668	712
Total poultry and eggs	2,978	1,444	1,291	22,197	25,127	17,568
Other	2,260	2,298	1,469	21,926	20,850	18,010
Total	63,145	65,033	51,479	397,905	571,873	449,267
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry <u>4/</u>	554	354	336	2,718	2,298	1,565
Cotton, excluding linters	13,904	5,016	9,637	111,235	43,873	67,272
Fruits and vegetables	6,584	5,727	5,272	67,330	79,258	66,651
Hides and skins	3,431	4,906	1,771	18,217	26,005	18,116
Oilcake and meal	16,074	10,765	10,275	78,751	99,247	114,311
Soybeans	29,328	25,693	19,533	152,511	203,878	219,785
Tallow <u>4/</u>	4,094	4,206	1,435	26,419	27,245	22,531
Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,507	11,952	13,923	71,961	89,158	108,754
Variety meats, fresh, frozen <u>4/</u> ...	5,216	3,275	2,366	23,784	26,749	28,083
Vegetable oils, expressed	4,006	1,601	307	28,818	14,007	9,140
Food for relief or charity	174	512	646	3,057	3,175	3,669
Other	5,948	5,132	4,560	56,949	64,183	65,670
Total	100,820	79,139	70,061	641,750	679,076	725,547
Total EEC	163,965	144,172	121,540	1,039,655	1,250,949	1,174,814

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by country July-March 1964/65, 1965/66, and 1966/67 1/ -- Cond't.

Commodity exported	France		West Germany		Italy	
	July-March 1964/65	July-March 1965/66	July-March 1964/65	July-March 1965/66	July-March 1964/65	July-March 1965/66
Variable levy commodities: 2/						
Feed grains	6,109	4,046	2,968	49,709	58,732	76,482
Rice	628	1,624	2,647	3,978	8,422	1
Rye grain	0	0	0	1,287	566	0
Wheat grain	3,747	13,920	13,867	2,463	17,619	4,503
Wheat flour	4	28	12	13	26	14
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle ..	467	894	163	68	110	842
Dairy products	15,226	61	22	2,463	788	1,774
Lard 3/	0	0	0	826	1,112	1
Pork (excluding variety meats): and swine	82	22	91	37	26	6
Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry	70	73	252	33	33	341
Broilers and fryers	6	28	21	4,389	2,245	138
Stewing chickens	7	10	22	3,127	744	5
Turkeys	7	17	2	8,024	11,729	880
Other fresh poultry	19	5/	2	620	218	0
Eggs	1	0	4	455	198	334
Total poultry and eggs	110	128	303	16,648	17,364	1,698
Other	2,557	1,647	1,057	1,946	988	1,923
Total	28,930	22,370	21,130	79,438	122,112	87,244
Non-variable levy commodities:						
Canned poultry 4/	4	1	0	2,635	2,134	3
Cotton, excluding lintners	24,210	12,860	17,017	29,354	10,644	36,110
Fruits and vegetables	8,403	12,278	12,485	30,809	33,737	3,774
Hides and skins	710	1,348	2,373	7,825	8,388	2,459
Oilcake and meal	20,269	29,204	30,031	18,190	29,950	8,310
Soybeans	6,492	3,925	5,153	48,578	69,328	23,779
Tallow 4/	2,078	1,396	756	4,076	4,422	7,918
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,805	3,352	4,619	43,982	54,445	75,803
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/:	9,830	12,688	14,678	5,496	3,874	3,909
Vegetable oils, expressed	485	773	623	17,374	7,790	49
Food for relief or charity	55	9	3	108	41	26
Other	7,491	9,624	9,118	18,439	22,061	2,773
Total	83,832	87,458	96,856	226,866	246,814	4,001
Total	112,762	109,828	117,986	306,304	368,926	94,676

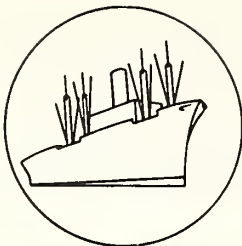
1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT. 5/ Less than \$500.

Poultry and dairy products continued to decline in March 1967, and the total for July-March 1966/67 was 57 percent below the \$43 million for the two groups in July-March 1965/66. Most of the decline in U.S. dairy product exports this fiscal year has been due to short supplies. For poultry exports to the EEC, reduced shipments to West Germany accounted for most of the decline; dropping about \$4 million to \$14 million in July-March 1966/67. Sharp increases in broiler production in West Germany and the Netherlands boosted supplies above the level of demand. This resulted in lower prices and some building up of surplus stocks.

U.S. exports of commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies were up 7 percent from \$679 million in July-March 1965/66. Soybeans remained the principal non-variable-levy commodity, and accounted for 30 percent of the total. The Netherlands was the principal recipient for U.S. soybean exports, followed by West Germany. However, since the Netherlands is a transshipment point, its soybean total is probably overstated. Total soybean exports to the EEC were up 8 percent to \$220 million in July-March 1966/67 from \$204 million in the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports of oilcake and meal were also up, rising 15 percent above last year's July-March period.

U.S. cotton exports to the EEC reached \$67 million in July-March 1966/67, 56 percent higher than those of July-March a year ago. France, West Germany, and Italy received most of the increase; West Germany's receipts rose 63 percent to \$17 million. Cotton exports to the EEC countries have increased to replenish depleted stocks and to meet increased demand from rising activity in the textile industries in France and Italy.

Tobacco exports rose 22 percent from July-March 1965/66 to \$109 million in July-March of this year. Although exports to Italy and the Netherlands were lower for July-March 1966/67, the higher exports to Belgium-Luxembourg, France, and West Germany were sufficient to offset the decline. West Germany is the largest EEC buyer of U.S. tobacco, and exports to West Germany reached \$76 million in July-March of this year, compared with \$54 million during July-March 1965/66.



Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights

JULY-DECEMBER 1966

Increased dollar exports accounted for all of the rise in U.S. exports of farm products to \$3,582.4 million in July-December 1966 from \$3,378.8 million a year earlier. Exports under Government-financed programs declined to \$722.0 million from \$762.4 million (table 9).

Dollar sales of wheat and flour totaled \$404.7 million, 85 percent higher than the same period of 1965. Commercial exports of tobacco and cotton continued the upward trend established earlier in the year. Commercial exports of oilseeds and products were only 6 percent higher than a year earlier but they exceeded all other groups as a dollar earner. Commercial exports of feed grains fell over 10 percent from the high level of a year earlier, but were in second place as a dollar export and nearly \$250 million above the 1960-64 average.

Shipments under Government-financed programs totaled \$722.0 million, 5 percent less than the July-December 1965 total. Exports under the Title I sales for foreign currency program, and donations under Title III declined most. Shipments under the barter program rose nearly 30 percent and long-term dollar credit sales under Title IV doubled.

Commodity Developments

Wheat and flour.--Dollar exports of wheat and flour in July-December 1966 amounted to \$404.7 million compared with \$218.8 million in the same period of 1965. U.S. exports of wheat were favorably affected by limited supplies available during this period from Southern Hemisphere countries. Exports of wheat and flour under the CCC credit sales program, included in dollar exports, rose to \$78.6 million from \$21.3 million a year earlier. Exports to India and Pakistan, the major recipients of wheat under Title I, were below the 1965 level. Shipments under long-term credit sales authorized by Title IV were more than double the volume of July-December 1965 and shipments under the barter program rose over 80 percent. Exports of wheat are expected to decline during the latter half of the fiscal year, when major exporting countries have large supplies available for export.

Feed grains (excluding products).--Commercial exports of feed grains from the United States fell more than 10 percent from the record level of 1965. Larger crops of feed grains in Europe and in major exporting countries, as well as higher U.S. prices in relation to world prices, are expected to result in a decline in foreign demand for U.S. feed grains in 1966/67. Larger shipments of grain sorghums, particularly under the sales for foreign currency program, accounted for the increase in program shipments to \$90.2 million from \$27.1 million in the year-earlier period.

Table 9.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity July-December 1966 compared with July-December 1965

Commodity	Exports under Government-			Commercial			Total agricultural		
	financed programs			sales for dollars 1/			exports		
	1965	1966	Change	1965	1966	Change	1965	1966	Change
	Million dollars			Million dollars			Million dollars		
Wheat and wheat flour	423.3	370.6	-52.7:	218.8	404.7	+185.9:	642.1	775.3	+133.2
Feed grains, excluding products	27.1	90.2	+63.1:	619.4	544.8	-74.6:	2/646.5	2/635.0	-11.5
Rice, milled	32.7	46.5	+13.8:	78.7	72.8	-5.9:	111.4	119.3	+7.9
Cotton	72.0	61.9	-10.1:	147.0	203.5	+56.5:	219.0	265.4	+46.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . .	53.6	52.4	-1.2:	195.6	283.6	+88.0:	249.2	336.0	+86.8
Oilseeds and products	79.3	51.0	-28.3:	553.6	585.3	+31.7:	632.9	636.3	+3.4
Dairy products	43.9	24.0	-19.9:	52.1	24.2	-27.9:	96.0	48.2	-47.8
Animals and products, except dairy	9.6	9.9	+3:	295.6	290.8	-4.8:	305.2	300.7	-4.5
Fruits and preparations . . .	---	---	---	182.3	170.9	-11.4:	182.3	170.9	-11.4
Vegetables and preparations	---	.1	+1:	79.4	85.6	+6.2:	79.4	85.7	+6.3
Other	20.9	15.4	-5.5:	193.9	194.2	+3:	214.8	209.6	-5.2
Total agricultural exports	762.4	722.0	-40.4:	2,616.4	2,860.4	+244.0:	3,378.8	3,582.4	+203.6

1/ Exports outside Government-financed programs. 2/ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census for July-December 1965, \$0.2 million and July-December 1966, \$0.5 million.

Rice, milled.--U.S. dollar exports of milled rice declined 7 percent in July-December 1966 compared with the corresponding period of 1965. The sharpest drop was in exports to Japan, reflecting an unusually good rice crop which lessened their import requirements. Larger exports under the long-term dollar credit sales program accounted for most of the rise in Government-financed shipments. South Viet Nam was the principal destination for rice under Title I and Indonesia under Title IV. The large supply of U.S. rice available for export, and the policies of stock replenishment and maintenance of domestic food supplies which Asian exporters have been following, are expected to result in fiscal year exports of rice which may exceed last year's record.

Cotton.--U.S. dollar exports of cotton continued the upward trend established earlier in the year. A decline in shipments under Title I sales for foreign currency, and in barter shipments more than offset a doubling of exports under long-term dollar credits. Increasing import demand for cotton compared with last year (when importers were working down their stocks whenever possible) and consumption in 1966/67 continuing at relatively high levels in most net importing countries, are factors contributing to the recovery of U.S. cotton exports from the low level of 1965/66.

Unmanufactured tobacco.--Increased dollar exports accounted for all the rise of over one-third in U.S. tobacco exports in July-December 1966 from the same period of 1965. Exports under food-aid programs continued at approximately the same level. Factors favorably affecting U.S. tobacco exports include the improved quality of recent flue-cured crops, continuing growth in tobacco consumption abroad, and the mandatory United Nations sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco.

Oilseeds and products.--Increased dollar exports, offset by smaller shipments of vegetable oils under Government-financed programs, resulted in a small advance in exports for this commodity group from the record level of a year earlier. Exports of oilseeds and products and feed grains showed approximately the same total during July-December 1966. However, dollar exports of oilseeds and products exceeded commercial exports of feed grains, whereas in the 1965 period dollar exports of feed grains were higher. Smaller quantities of soybeans and oilcake and meal were exported than a year earlier, but higher prices resulted in value increases. Short supplies and higher prices resulted in a drop in cottonseed oil exports to 12 percent of the year-earlier volume. Shipments of soybean oil were about three-quarters of the quantity exported in July-December 1965.

Dairy products.--U.S. exports of dairy products in July-December 1966 amounted to \$48.2 million, about half the year-earlier total. With the exception of condensed and evaporated milk, exports of all major commodities in this group declined. Three-quarters of the exports of condensed and evaporated milk were destined for South Viet Nam under the sales for local currency program. Donations of dairy products were largely limited to relatively small quantities of nonfat dry milk. With supplies of this product significantly reduced, a fortified corn-soya-milk blended food is being shipped through voluntary relief agencies under Title III. At first supplied on a trial basis, this product has established its worth as an alternate source of protein in maternal and child feeding programs.

Animals and products, except dairy.--Exports of animals and products, except dairy products, totaled \$300.7 million in July-December 1966, 2 percent less than the year-earlier total. Exports of lard, tallow, beef and veal, and fresh or frozen chickens and turkeys were lower than a year earlier. The largest value increase, \$15.4 million, was in shipments of hides and skins. Exports of pork advanced from the low level of the 1965 period and shipments of variety meats rose 2 percent.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--With the exception of fruit juices, all major categories of fruits declined in July-December 1966 from the corresponding period of 1965. Larger shipments of dry beans accounted for most of the advance in exports of

vegetables and preparations. Shipments of potatoes were one and one-half times the previous year's volume, but lower prices reduced the value gain.

Exports under credit sales programs.--Exports under the CCC credit sales program and disbursements under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank totaled \$305.3 million in July-December 1966, more than 3 times the \$95.4 million total in July-December 1965. Exports under the CCC credit sales program amounted to \$248.9 million compared with \$78.3 million, and disbursements under Export-Import Bank credits totaled \$56.4 million compared with \$17.1 million a year earlier (table 10).

The United Arab Republic was the principal purchaser of wheat and flour under the CCC program. Most of the corn was exported to Japan and West European countries. Japan was also the principal purchaser of grain sorghums. Other buyers of this grain included Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. Exports under the CCC program were predominantly from private stocks during this period. Only grain sorghums were largely from the CCC inventory.

Exports of cotton under Export-Import Bank credits were principally for export to Japan. A relatively small quantity of cotton was exported to Austria and a small quantity of rice to Liberia.

Government-Financed Program Developments

Shipments under Government-financed programs declined 5 percent to \$722.0 million in the first half of 1966/67 from \$762.4 million in the first half of 1965/66. Exports under the sales for foreign currency program were four-fifths of the year-earlier total, while shipments under long-term dollar credits doubled. This trend is in pursuance of the policy to shift P.L. 480 sales for foreign currency to long-term U.S. dollar credit. Dairy products, especially nonfat dry milk, have long been the principal commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies under Title III. This program was limited in 1966 by smaller supplies of these products available for export. Shipments under the barter program rose 30 percent to \$142.0 million from \$110.3 million in the year-earlier period (tables 11 and 12).

Title I, sales for foreign currency.--The 20 percent decline in exports under this program to \$379.3 million from \$466.1 million in July-December 1965 was principally in shipments of wheat. Exports of grain sorghums and corn were substantially larger. Food aid to assist India in meeting its serious drought-induced situation included large quantities of wheat, grain sorghums, and relatively smaller quantities of corn, soybean oil, and tobacco. Exports to South Viet Nam included rice, wheat flour, milk, cotton, and tobacco.

Title II, donations.--Government-to-government donations continued at approximately the same level as a year earlier with only minor changes in the commodity composition of the shipments. Korea, Morocco, and Afghanistan were the largest recipients of wheat, which continued as the major commodity supplied. A revised statistical series for Title II donations, including a tabulation of all shipments by date of export and valuations at estimated market value, has been completed for the 12 years since the beginning of P.L. 480 and is being prepared for publication. Previous valuations were at cost to CCC. The revised values are published for the first time in the tables accompanying this article.

Title III, donations.--Donations through voluntary relief agencies amounted to \$34.3 million in July-December 1966, approximately two-fifths of the year-earlier total. Donations of nonfat dry milk and soybean oil were substantially reduced. With limited U.S. supplies of nonfat dry milk available for export, a corn-soya-milk blended food product is being supplied under this program as an alternate source of protein in maternal and child feeding programs.

Title III, barter.--Shipments under the barter program rose to \$142.0 million in July-December 1966 from \$110.3 million in the same period of 1965. Exports of wheat were more than four-fifths higher. Nearly 85 percent of the wheat went to Latin American countries, including large quantities to Brazil, Chile, and Peru. Shipments of tobacco were largely to Europe and the Far East.

Title IV, long-term dollar credit sales.--Shipments under this program continue to increase, totaling \$105.8 million in the first 6 months of 1966/67, twice the total of the year-earlier period. Exports under the program are expected to rise as countries reach a stage in their economic development which enables them to purchase U.S. farm products under dollar credits repayable over an extended period. Wheat, rice, and cotton were the major exports during the period.

Table 10.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities:
Value by commodity, July-December 1966 1/

Commodity	: Export-Import :			: Total : credit sales
	: Bank loans : CCC credit		:	
	: and medium-term: sales <u>3/</u>			
	: guarantees <u>2/</u> :			
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --			
Wheat	---	64.3		64.3
Wheat flour	---	14.3		14.3
Corn	---	64.7		64.7
Grain sorghums	---	71.2		71.2
Rice1	.7		.8
Cotton	56.3	15.6		71.9
Tobacco	---	14.0		14.0
Soybean oil	---	3.3		3.3
Cottonseed oil	---	.8		.8
Total	56.4	248.9		305.3

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Since February 1965, includes purchases from Government-owned and private stocks.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-December 1966

Commodity	Public Law 480					Total agricultural exports				
	Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Mutual	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All		
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and emergency relief	Foreign donations: 1/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	Security A.I.D. programs: 3/					
					-- Million dollars --					
Wheat	196.1	21.3	4.4	61.3	50.5	1.5	335.1	363.4	698.5	
Wheat flour	18.8	5.5	10.3	0.1	0.8	---	35.5	41.3	76.8	
Corn	18.5	2.3	5/	4.6	3.7	5/	29.1	371.6	400.7	
Grain sorghums	51.5	1.5	0.5	1.6	4.3	---	59.4	132.7	6/192.1	
Oats	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	11.2	11.2	
Barley	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	29.3	31.0	
Corn meal	---	1.7	1.9	---	---	---	3.6	4.0	7.6	
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	7/3.5	7/5.0	---	---	---	8.5	1.9	10.4	
Rice, milled	32.6	---	---	---	13.9	---	46.5	72.8	119.3	
Cotton	18.4	---	---	14.5	29.0	5/	61.9	203.5	265.4	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8.3	---	---	43.0	0.5	0.6	52.4	283.6	336.0	
Peanuts	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	4.2	4.6	
Soybeans	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	398.2	398.2	
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	1.6	---	5/	1.6	3.2	4.8	
Soybean oil	20.5	3.0	8.0	15.3	1.6	0.3	48.7	18.3	67.0	
Feeds and fodders (including oilcake and meal)	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.7	163.5	164.2	
Essential oils	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	12.7	13.1	
Milk, evaporated and condensed	12.3	---	---	---	---	0.2	12.5	2.9	15.4	
Milk, whole dried	0.2	---	---	---	---	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.7	
Milk, nonfat dry	0.4	5.2	3.9	---	---	0.1	9.6	7.7	17.3	
Cheese	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	1.8	1.8	
Infants' and dietetic foods	---	---	8/0.3	---	---	0.6	0.9	4.4	5.3	
Tallow, edible and inedible	---	---	---	---	1.5	4.6	6.1	69.4	75.5	
Hides and skins	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	3.1	70.4	73.5	
Seeds, except oilseeds	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	16.0	16.1	
Beans, dry edible	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	21.8	21.9	
Other agricultural commodities	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	3.1	548.9	552.0	
Total agricultural exports	379.3	44.0	34.3	142.0	105.8	16.6	722.0	2,860.4	3,582.4	
1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation. 3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans. 4/ Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 5/ Less than \$50,000. 6/ The value shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of this commodity were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 7/ Bulgur wheat \$2.7 million and rolled wheat \$0.8 million under Title II. Bulgur wheat \$4.0 million and rolled wheat \$1.0 million under Title III. 8/ Blended food products, principally corn-soya-milk.										

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-December 1966

Commodity	Public Law 480										Total agricultural exports			
	Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Mutual		Under		Specified		Government			All
	Unit	Sales for	Famine and other	Foreign donations	Barter	and supply	Security	and	A.I.D.	programs	Government	programs	programs	4/
		foreign currency	emergency relief	1/	2/	dollar credit	3/	sales	4/					
						Thousand units								
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	113,860	13,327	2,114	35,090	29,428	684	194,503	201,341	395,844				
Wheat flour	Cwt.	4,966	1,315	1,825	19	170	---	8,295	9,243	17,538				
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,596	1,251	11	3,059	2,477	5/	19,394	254,423	273,817				
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	42,283	1,051	342	1,367	3,591	---	48,634	107,412	6/156,046				
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	41	41	14,869	14,910				
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,290	---	---	---	---	---	1,290	22,750	24,040				
Corn meal	Cwt.	---	485	486	---	---	---	971	921	1,892				
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	7/70,130	7/84,844	---	---	---	154,974	21,155	176,129				
Rice, milled	Cwt.	4,787	---	---	---	2,009	---	6,796	8,019	14,815				
Cotton, running bale	Bale	150	---	---	130	231	5/	511	1,751	2,262				
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	12,511	---	---	54,382	701	640	68,234	307,473	375,707				
Peanuts	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	3,379	3,379	38,565	41,944				
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	126,161	126,164				
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	9,417	---	368	9,785	18,540	28,325				
Soybean oil	Lb.	155,644	16,980	44,020	110,259	10,739	3,419	341,061	123,594	464,655				
Feeds and fodders (including oilcake and meal)	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	8/	8/	8/	8/				
Essential oils	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	158	158	4,541	4,699				
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	52,951	---	---	---	---	662	53,613	17,867	71,480				
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	340	---	---	---	---	1,383	1,723	6,096	7,819				
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	1,843	24,101	19,847	---	---	137	45,928	64,909	110,837				
Cheese	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	35	35	2,776	2,811				
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	9/3,735	---	---	899	4,634	3,870	8,504				
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	---	---	---	---	17,930	---	17,930	911,440	929,370				
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	---	270	270	9,640	9,910				
Seeds, except oilseeds	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	459	462				
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	10	10	2,686	2,696				

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation. 3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans. 4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 5/ Less than 500 units. 6/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of this commodity were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 7/ Bulgur wheat 54,103,000 and rolled wheat 16,027,000 lbs. under Title II. Bulgur wheat 68,463,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 16,381,000 lbs. under Title III. 8/ Not available. 9/ Blended food products, principally corn-soya-milk.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS JULY-MARCH 1966/67

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-March 1966/67 totaled \$3,389 million compared with \$3,326 million for the like period a year earlier. The gain was in supplementary products -- primarily dairy products, meats and meat products, sugar, fruits and vegetables. Complementary (noncompetitive) imports declined slightly -- mainly because of reduced volume and lower unit values for coffee.

Imports of nonagricultural products rose to \$16.5 billion in July-March 1966/67 from \$13.8 billion in the comparable period in 1965/66. Larger increases occurred for manufactured goods, machinery, and transport equipment.

Supplementary imports rose to \$2,015 million during July-March 1966/67, up 11 percent from a year earlier. Meat and meat products, sugar, oilseeds and products, vegetables and preparations, and dairy products accounted for most of the total increase. Meat and meat products rose to \$486 million in July-March 1966/67 with beef and veal accounting for \$291 million of this total. Much of this increase was due to higher prices of imports. While the value of beef and veal imports was up 43 percent, the poundage imported was up 24 percent. Moreover, the quantity increase has slackened in recent months; in February and March it exceeded the corresponding months last year by 16 percent. The increase in imports of dairy products was due primarily to larger imports of cheese and butterfat mixtures. Butterfat mixtures are included in dairy products for the first time in July-March statistics (see footnote 4, page 47). Prior they were included in other vegetables and preparations. Colby cheese imports totaled 55 million pounds compared with 16 million pounds for the like period a year earlier. The Tariff Commission, at the direction of the President, is now investigating the need for further limitations on imports of Colby cheese and several other dairy products. Imports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$108 million in 1966/67 -- a gain of 16 percent over the previous period. Most of the increase resulted from larger imports of canned and fresh tomatoes and white potatoes. Fruit imports totaled \$92 million -- 11 percent larger than a year earlier -- reflecting larger imports of apples, olives, and canned pineapples. Imports of oilseeds and products advanced by 10 percent in July-March from a year earlier, with increases in coconut oil, cacao butter, and palm oil.

Somewhat offsetting the above increases were declines in imports of apparel wool and dutiable cattle. Imports of apparel wool declined 33 percent to \$87 million in July-March 1966/67. The decline reflects smaller mill use of wool because of increased use of synthetic fibers in clothing. Imports of dutiable cattle declined to \$67 million from \$96 million in 1965/66 due mainly to limited supplies of feeders and stockers in Mexico and Canada.

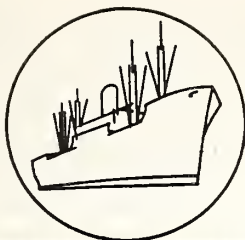
Complementary imports in July-March 1966/67 fell to \$1,374 million from \$1,511 million in the like period of 1965/66. The 17 percent decline in coffee imports accounted for most of the decrease. The quantity of cocoa bean imports was down 31 percent to 530

million pounds, but the value was up 12 percent because of higher prices. Prices were up substantially from their low levels of late 1965. Imports of carpet wool continued a downward trend, totaling \$46 million in July-March 1966/67 compared with \$55 million a year earlier. Increased use of synthetic fibers in the production of carpets has discouraged imports of carpet wool. In July-March 1966/67, imports of crude natural rubber totaled \$132 million -- down slightly from the like period a year earlier. At the same time, imports of bananas rose to \$133 million from \$124 million. Nearly all U.S. imports of bananas come from the Central American Republics.

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption:
Value by commodity, July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity	July-March		Change
	1965/66	1966/67	
	<u>-- Million dollars --</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	96	67	-30
Dairy products <u>1/</u>	62	98	+58
Hides and skins	56	52	-7
Meats and meat products	392	486	+24
Wool, apparel	130	87	-33
Other	54	62	+15
Total animals and products	790	852	+8
Cotton, excluding linters	24	20	-17
Fruits and preparations	83	92	+11
Grains and preparations	31	33	+6
Nuts and preparations	64	60	-6
Oilseeds and products	137	151	+10
Sugar	359	455	+27
Tobacco, unmanufactured	93	93	0
Vegetables and preparations	93	108	+16
Wines	56	60	+7
Other	85	91	+7
Total supplementary	1,815	2,015	+11
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	124	133	+7
Coffee	903	747	-17
Cocoa or cacao beans	105	118	+12
Rubber, crude, natural	134	132	-1
Tea	44	42	-5
Wool, carpet	55	46	-16
Other	146	156	+7
Total complementary	1,511	1,374	-9
Total agricultural imports	3,326	3,389	+2

^{1/} Include data for "articles containing over 20 percent by weight of butterfat" (butterfat/sugar mixtures) previously included in other vegetables and preparations.



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July-Feb. 1966/67	April 1967
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July-Nov. 1966	Feb. 1967
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July-June 1965/66	Oct. 1966
July 1966	Nov. 1966
July-Aug. 1966	Nov. 1966
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July-Oct. 1966	Jan. 1967
July-Nov. 1966	Feb. 1967
July-Dec. 1966	March 1967
July-Jan. 1966/67	May 1967
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Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity exported	Unit:	March 1/		Value		Quantity		July-March 1/		Value	
		1966	1967	1,000	1,000	Thousands	Thousands	1965/66	1966/67	1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS											
Animals, live:											
Cattle	No.	2	4	832	1,673	37	32	11,953	12,509		
Poultry, live -											
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	3,810	3,381	1,335	1,220	23,999	27,112	8,558	9,095		
Other live poultry	2/	2/	2/	189	207	2/	2/	1,979	1,941		
Other	2/	2/	2/	380	326	2/	2/	3,832	4,111		
Total animals, live	---	---	---	2,736	3,426	---	---	26,322	27,656		
Dairy products:											
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	lb.	1,707	122	1,264	104	9,811	2,927	6,727	2,577		
Butter, including donations	lb.	105	98	50	71	6,123	291	2,206	212		
Cheese, including donations	lb.	540	655	309	410	5,046	4,349	2,640	2,850		
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	lb.	1,606	1,831	1,080	1,058	12,984	12,866	8,867	7,954		
Milk and cream -											
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations ..	lb.	12,843	5,573	2,796	1,049	74,828	84,613	16,207	17,683		
Dry, whole milk and cream	lb.	2,127	1,564	396	335	15,093	12,237	5,738	3,563		
Fresh	Gal.	112	112	160	177	743	860	1,053	1,265		
Nonfat dry, including donations	lb.	70,231	57,545	11,851	10,459	614,354	226,629	91,087	38,185		
Other	2/	2/	2/	283	661	2/	2/	3,275	4,289		
Total dairy products	---	---	---	18,189	14,324	---	---	137,800	78,578		
Fats, oils, and greases:											
Lard	lb.	17,973	8,965	2,365	999	146,527	123,592	18,521	14,302		
Tallow -											
Edible	lb.	211	617	30	59	2,424	3,975	328	458		
Inedible	lb.	145,834	147,374	12,788	11,249	1,359,634	1,395,966	119,417	111,587		
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	lb.	24,148	12,701	2,585	1,218	136,374	117,590	14,942	11,910		
Total fats, oils, and greases	lb.	188,166	169,657	17,768	13,525	1,644,959	1,641,123	153,208	138,257		
Meat and meat products:											
Beef and veal	lb.	2,369	3,186	1,598	1,995	28,354	22,388	16,100	13,401		
Pork	lb.	3,913	5,605	1,606	1,955	33,777	45,183	13,390	17,494		
Sausage casings	lb.	1,198	956	857	735	10,120	9,425	6,821	6,762		
Variety meats (edible offals)	lb.	20,273	18,695	5,744	4,740	165,663	173,281	44,819	45,126		
Other, including meat extracts	lb.	2,086	2,241	945	1,112	17,549	17,107	8,001	8,226		
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	lb.	29,839	30,683	10,750	10,537	255,463	267,384	89,131	91,009		
Poultry products:											
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	lb.	87	92	87	56	2,005	1,533	1,221	1,275		
Eggs in the shell -											
Hatching	Doz.	1,321	1,142	1,012	872	6,126	7,470	5,644	6,486		
Other	Doz.	97	641	40	231	6,481	6,074	2,494	2,548		
Poultry meat -											
Chickens, fresh or frozen	lb.	8,816	6,469	2,307	1,540	92,103	68,903	23,865	17,753		
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	lb.	1,770	1,896	642	615	51,520	40,792	18,183	14,273		
Other, fresh or frozen	lb.	1,066	1,393	397	444	7,669	8,618	2,694	2,992		
Canned and otherwise preserved	lb.	2,276	1,913	547	489	15,207	13,258	4,009	3,893		
Total poultry products	---	---	---	5,032	4,247	---	---	58,110	49,220		
Continued											

Continued -

Table 14. -- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude or dressed	lb.	136	142	61	1,068
Gelatin, edible	lb.	154	114	84	1,510
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	lb.	600	151	223	5,409
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	3/	1,923	15,533	13,171	14,504
Honey	lb.	606	94	117	11,728
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	617	1,022	886	7,113
Other		2/	1,791	2/	8,764
Total other animal products		---	18,396	---	126,503
Total animals and animal products					
		---	72,871	---	591,074
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	lb.	236	29,434	47,867	2,498
Linters	lb.	25	706	378	207
Total cotton and linters	lb.	261	30,140	48,245	2,705
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	lb.	14,020	2,432	2,306	102,014
Peaches	lb.	7,521	892	1,488	180,550
Pears	lb.	390	82	84	3,979
Pineapples	lb.	4,652	738	376	84,460
Other	lb.	2,661	564	555	54,094
Total canned fruits	lb.	29,244	4,708	4,809	425,097
Dried -					
Prunes	lb.	5,464	1,123	1,471	105,546
Raisins (dried grapes)	lb.	8,648	1,519	1,576	102,774
Other	lb.	841	789	353	15,254
Total dried fruits	lb.	14,953	2,962	3,400	223,574
Fresh -					
Apples	lb.	26,390	14,094	2,543	243,861
Berries	lb.	786	1,288	260	10,664
Grapefruit	lb.	25,675	32,945	1,567	144,881
Grapes	lb.	6,502	8,281	1,095	252,312
Lemons and limes	lb.	23,151	1,781	1,623	185,306
Oranges and tangerines	lb.	57,555	61,789	4,386	381,503
Pears	lb.	2,911	2,923	275	66,922
Other	lb.	2,662	3,240	370	141,127
Total fresh fruits	lb.	145,632	142,778	11,870	1,426,576
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	297	595	481	2,167
Orange	Gal.	910	1,894	2,695	6,996
Other	Gal.	1,447	1,093	1,159	8,646
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,654	3,582	4,134	17,809
Frozen fruits					
Other	lb.	2/	1,052	2/	14,752
Total fruits and preparations		---	23,306	---	252,570

Continued -

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,282	5,812	772	30,226
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	65,466	93,917	73,400	501,218
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	28,260	34,392	31,153	180,769
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	721	13	596	15
Total feed grains	M.Ton:	2,484	134,717	105,340	18,805
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	6,258	5,744	389	62,056
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	6,060	3,421	261	30,571
Cornmeal, including donations	Ort.	357	336	1,470	3,170
Cornstarch	Lb.	10,000	6,885	699	58,822
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	629	614	189	11,454
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton:	2,530	137,924	108,358	19,182
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	230,182	456,317	16,411	34,064
Paddy or rough	Lb.	3,942	7,812	356	675
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	232,744	461,395	16,767	34,739
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	88	155	231	1,676
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	87,955	47,765	142,720	84,792
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Ort.	2,074	2,003	8,122	8,025
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	92,685	52,331	150,842	92,817
Bakery products	Lb.	1,806	2,115	866	873
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	5,645	5,044	2/
Total grains and preparations		---	312,174	242,062	---
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, including donations -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	37,657	8,711	4,922	1,200
Soybean oil	Lb.	71,141	138,876	11,010	17,312
Other	Lb.	15,597	14,693	3,095	2,853
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	124,395	162,280	19,027	21,365
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	4/	4	3,272
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	21,556	17,530	63,706	54,161
Other	Lb.	2/	1,657	1,657	1,160
Total oilseeds	Lb.	---	65,367	55,321	---
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)					
Total oilseeds and products	S.Ton:	240	226	18,675	19,879
	Lb.	---	103,069	96,565	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	Lb.	2,907	5,885	2,387	5,032
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	269	92	1,031	352
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	3,053	2,628	1,641	1,514
Flue-cured	Lb.	27,867	26,165	24,256	24,164
Maryland	Lb.	1,079	818	979	708
Other	Lb.	4,110	3,523	1,431	1,773
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	39,285	39,111	31,725	33,543

Continued -

Table 14.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/			July-March 1/		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1966	1967	1966	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned -							
Asparagus	Lb.	1,061	1,552	266	398	28,050	22,526
Soups	Lb.	1,473	2,235	339	524	14,277	16,701
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	692	685	193	163	9,910	6,825
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	290	166	46	30	1,680	1,170
Other	Lb.	6,449	6,426	937	1,021	53,628	51,222
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	9,965	11,064	1,781	2,136	107,545	98,444
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	6,804	11,744	808	1,169	221,670	313,82
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	19,301	19,453	1,409	1,490	217,663	259,150
Fresh -							
Lettuce	Lb.	33,030	25,156	1,774	1,095	153,789	147,221
Onions	Lb.	9,248	12,560	422	631	81,832	68,702
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	Lb.	20,321	14,082	624	547	94,251	99,096
Tomatoes	Lb.	2,951	3,116	309	274	64,826	66,625
Other	Lb.	69,912	57,381	4,515	3,215	251,945	231,087
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	135,462	112,295	7,644	5,762	648,543	612,731
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,315	3,959	283	656	12,836	21,022
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	2,553	1,830	772	540	16,399	18,243
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	740	591	352	315	7,443	4,028
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	236	346	220	325	1,688	1,714
Other	---	2/	2/	1,836	1,391	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	15,105	13,784	---	---
Other vegetable products:							
Coffee	Lb.	1,989	1,832	2,426	1,698	20,872	15,853
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	Lb.	820	801	509	479	6,659	6,242
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	985	1,146	2,098	2,369	7,092	7,368
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	---	2/	2/	9,646	7,197	2/	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	Lb.	2/	2/	3,099	3,379	2/	2/
Hops	Lb.	2,931	2,340	1,652	1,450	19,079	19,021
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	2/	2/	1,084	1,278	2/	2/
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	15,661	30,572	3,026	4,036	187,415	144,121
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	10,427	6,154	2,451	2,487	80,575	76,296
Spices	Lb.	645	563	493	342	5,348	3,275
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	4,605	6,904	2/	2/
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	31,089	31,619	---	---
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	546,608	489,763	---	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS							
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES							
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	d		

Table 15.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/		Value		Quantity		July-March 1/		Value		Quantity	
		1967		1966		1967		1965/66		1966/67		1965/66	
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS													
Animals, live:													
Cattle, available	No.	114	9,754	59	3,747	1,033	718	96,221	67,292	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	3	924	1	412	14	9	5,155	4,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Horses	No.	2/	1,023	329	2	2	2	8,147	9,213	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	247	331	3/	3/	3/	1,571	2,057	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total animals, live	---	---	11,948	4,819	---	---	---	111,094	82,662	---	---	---	---
Dairy products:													
Butter	Lb.	60	73	34	40	587	516	314	280	---	---	---	---
Cheese -													
Blue-mold	Lb.	597	635	298	332	3,388	3,486	1,705	1,807	---	---	---	---
Cheddar	Lb.	397	282	139	115	1,535	2,228	535	895	---	---	---	---
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	914	834	405	387	6,415	7,959	2,989	3,720	---	---	---	---
Pecorino	Lb.	1,300	1,182	1,103	785	13,483	12,975	11,381	8,965	---	---	---	---
Swiss	Lb.	1,758	1,637	952	819	13,965	20,134	7,783	9,854	---	---	---	---
Other	Lb.	6,131	14,183	2,312	4,492	31,812	81,690	13,281	27,941	---	---	---	---
Total cheese	Lb.	11,097	18,753	5,209	6,930	70,598	128,472	37,674	53,182	---	---	---	---
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	7,292	7,268	2,102	1,854	63,166	76,990	20,058	20,029	---	---	---	---
Other 4/	---	3/	---	850	2,285	3/	3/	3,943	24,971	---	---	---	---
Total dairy products	---	---	---	8,195	11,109	---	---	61,989	98,462	---	---	---	---
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):													
Calf skins	Lb.	169	232	100	110	1,788	1,603	1,002	833	---	---	---	---
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,170	568	343	150	14,336	5,466	2,481	1,167	---	---	---	---
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,587	717	1,449	750	13,512	9,205	11,100	9,943	---	---	---	---
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	10,114	6,384	6,933	3,251	46,027	39,654	28,939	27,797	---	---	---	---
Other 5/	Lb.	2,894	2,248	1,574	1,253	23,019	17,602	12,255	12,002	---	---	---	---
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	15,934	10,149	10,399	5,514	98,682	73,530	55,777	51,742	---	---	---	---
Meat and meat products:													
Beef and veal -													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	42,997	57,845	16,149	23,286	483,988	608,115	167,577	243,099	---	---	---	---
Other	Lb.	6,904	10,105	2,752	4,555	92,286	108,499	36,118	47,926	---	---	---	---
Total beef and veal	Lb.	49,901	67,950	18,901	27,841	576,274	716,614	203,695	291,025	---	---	---	---
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	8,067	5,025	2,220	1,298	44,753	43,565	11,707	11,773	---	---	---	---
Pork -													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	4,146	3,812	1,941	1,626	35,852	30,761	15,751	13,173	---	---	---	---
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	21,599	21,922	16,777	16,661	150,262	143,832	107,164	109,244	---	---	---	---
Other	Lb.	5,752	6,011	3,254	3,300	36,104	44,037	20,927	24,785	---	---	---	---
Total pork	Lb.	31,497	31,745	21,972	21,587	222,218	218,630	143,842	147,202	---	---	---	---
Sausage casings	---	3/	---	1,995	1,605	3/	3/	15,652	15,126	---	---	---	---
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	9,687	12,421	2,096	2,624	70,351	81,527	16,990	21,211	---	---	---	---
Total meat and products (except poultry):	---	---	---	47,184	54,955	---	---	391,886	486,337	---	---	---	---
Poultry products:													
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ...	Lb.	188	135	121	89	327	3,301	222	1,579	---	---	---	---
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	424	58	208	70	1,307	1,131	678	956	---	---	---	---
Poultry meat	Lb.	11	9	48	23	210	277	537	677	---	---	---	---
Total poultry products	---	---	---	377	182	---	---	1,437	3,212	---	---	---	---

Continued -

Table 15.— U. S. Agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity Imported		March 1/			Value			July-March 1/					
SUPPLEMENTARY		Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars	1966	1967	1,000 dollars	Quantity	1965/66	1966/67	1,000 dollars	1966/67
Unit					Thousands			Thousands	Thousands			Thousands	
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):													
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	6,677	3,603	3,720	1,857	34,790	21,212	34,790	21,212	11,956	19,441	11,956	11,956
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	23,635	11,934	14,966	7,683	149,964	92,520	149,964	92,520	93,210	62,933	62,933	62,933
Other wools	G.Lb.	3,101	2,257	2,394	2,137	21,083	16,816	21,083	16,816	16,948	12,088	12,088	12,088
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	33,413	17,794	21,080	11,677	205,837	130,548	205,837	130,548	129,599	86,977	86,977	86,977
Other animal products:													
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	3/	528	319	3/	2,705	319	3/	2,705	3,898	3,898	3,898
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	393	202	1,034	853	2,554	8,109	853	3/	8,109	8,641	8,641	8,641
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	135	97	3/	1,400	97	3/	1,400	1,217	1,217	1,217
Feathers, crude	Lb.	273	347	565	450	2,942	3,170	2,942	3,170	5,162	4,322	4,322	4,322
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	1,012	926	517	547	7,342	7,496	7,342	7,496	3,790	4,593	4,593	4,593
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,025	1,006	755	836	8,101	9,581	8,101	9,581	6,589	7,396	7,396	7,396
Honey	Lb.	993	718	95	77	9,217	6,647	9,217	6,647	924	710	710	710
Other	---	3/	3/	1,487	2,050	3/	9,593	2,050	3/	9,593	11,985	11,985	11,985
Total other animal products	---	---	---	5,116	5,229	---	38,272	5,229	---	38,272	42,762	42,762	42,762
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	104,299	93,485	---	790,054	93,485	---	790,054	852,154	852,154	852,154
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS													
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):													
Cotton	Bale	6	5	955	702	110	78	110	78	21,046	14,729	14,729	14,729
Linters	Bale	17	25	440	781	127	185	127	185	3,254	5,757	5,757	5,757
Total cotton and linters	Bale	23	30	1,395	1,483	237	263	237	263	24,300	20,486	20,486	20,486
Fruits and preparations:													
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	12	128	66	541	367	975	367	975	1,632	4,208	4,208	4,208
Berries	Lb.	15,616	12,213	3,086	1,763	62,836	75,280	62,836	75,280	12,575	13,071	13,071	13,071
Dates	Lb.	1,281	274	123	22	29,044	24,647	29,044	24,647	2,636	2,205	2,205	2,205
Figs	Lb.	2,343	1,321	252	111	17,898	10,256	17,898	10,256	1,999	1,138	1,138	1,138
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	240	144	610	329	740	553	740	553	1,409	961	961	961
Melons	Lb.	38,396	27,160	1,721	1,175	71,552	44,934	71,552	44,934	3,146	1,877	1,877	1,877
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,975	1,601	3,477	3,921	8,882	11,326	8,882	11,326	17,135	23,750	23,750	23,750
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	6,626	6,321	1,342	1,173	42,751	48,241	42,751	48,241	8,666	9,489	9,489	9,489
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	17,307	16,549	2,046	1,777	124,673	143,610	124,673	143,610	14,264	15,911	15,911	15,911
Pineapple juice	Gal.	778	922	185	354	6,428	7,861	6,428	7,861	1,759	2,415	2,415	2,415
Other	---	3/	3/	2,344	1,516	3/	17,939	1,516	3/	17,939	16,531	16,531	16,531
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	15,252	12,682	---	83,160	12,682	---	83,160	91,556	91,556	91,556
Grains and preparations:													
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	40	14	79	22	4,827	4,033	4,827	4,033	6,743	5,469	5,469	5,469
Barley malt	Lb.	3,257	5,650	163	288	35,867	33,383	35,867	33,383	1,739	1,669	1,669	1,669
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	71	8	170	93	708	579	708	579	1,576	1,542	1,542	1,542
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	290	433	290	572	2,531	2,275	2,531	2,275	2,195	2,309	2,309	2,309
Rice	Lb.	4,532	26	243	28	52,050	477	52,050	477	2,728	518	518	518
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	212	113	233	139	1,025	818	1,025	818	1,121	1,037	1,037	1,037
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	135	62	272	133	384	1,118	384	1,118	765	2,287	2,287	2,287
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0	709	39	709	39	39	2	2	2
Other	---	3/	3/	1,674	1,719	3/	14,415	1,719	3/	14,415	17,753	17,753	17,753
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	3,124	2,994	---	31,321	2,994	---	31,321	32,586	32,586	32,586

Continued -

Continued -

Table 15.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/			July-March 1/		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1966	1967	1,000 dollars	1965/66	1966/67	1,000 dollars
Nuts and preparations:							
Almonds	Lb.	18	44	9	26	339	135
Brazil nuts	Lb.	154	810	84	275	29,843	6,855
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,267	4,752	2,210	2,502	53,882	27,752
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	8,314	9,180	1,046	1,103	104,013	14,075
Pistache nuts	Lb.	2,209	1,791	1,175	997	15,909	7,084
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	487	536	3/	6,379
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,011	5,439	---	63,948
Oilseeds and products:							
Oils, edible and inedible -							
Cacao butter	Lb.	4,027	2,526	1,613	1,281	15,168	5,343
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,604	948	546	291	10,533	3,793
Castor oil	Lb.	10,360	9,932	1,031	1,098	101,192	8,949
Coconut oil	Lb.	87,172	18,414	10,900	2,010	354,648	44,914
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	5,818	8,339	1,723	2,523	31,927	9,940
Palm oil	Lb.	2,370	6,502	261	640	7,737	919
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	10,674	9,026	1,525	1,064	69,639	76,491
Tung oil	Lb.	4,253	1,543	916	182	21,746	10,473
Other	Lb.	2,092	10,822	498	1,505	19,805	4,148
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	128,370	68,052	19,013	10,594	628,670	92,528
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	49,915	70,963	4,300	5,223	406,633	36,529
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,341	3,156	446	466	21,007	3,261
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	268	179	3/	2,465
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	5,014	5,868	---	42,255
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	12,137	23,603	380	774	76,897	2,291
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	24,407	17,236	---	137,074
Sugar and related products:							
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	316	410	36,304	45,562	2,957	339,136
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	28,718	41,294	2,242	4,876	178,629	14,523
Other	---	3/	3/	572	889	3/	5,598
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	39,118	51,327	---	359,257
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,386	1,472	746	818	8,393	4,591
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	10,689	18,600	1,260	2,259	109,849	12,338
Fresh or dried -							
Cucumbers	Lb.	17,885	20,684	1,342	1,701	64,437	4,605
Garlic	Lb.	1,532	2,267	212	543	10,784	1,385
Onions	Lb.	13,005	17,802	698	968	38,948	3,480
Potatoes, white	Lb.	7,636	23,392	260	616	84,089	2,212
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	68,850	67,111	10,467	7,378	200,340	29,325
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	10,345	8,297	169	212	78,225	1,739
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,729	3,107	289	328	20,436	2,438
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	29,384	46,331	932	1,579	241,566	8,123
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	3,811	4,313	3/	23,768
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	20,186	20,715	---	93,004

Continued -

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1966 and 1967 and July-March 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/			July-March 1/		
		1966	1967	Value 1966	Quantity 1966	Value 1965/66	Quantity 1966/67
Other vegetable products:				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):				dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Hops	Lb.	315	1,215	1,156	1,416	3/	8,171
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	9	7	1,431	1,680	32	29
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,693	1,991	1,941	2,242	14,670	15,757
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	990	1,173	3/	3/
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/	3/	1,763	1,623	3/	3/
Spices	Lb.	8,424	8,101	1,356	1,322	51,382	70,516
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,523	13,488	9,981	8,623	128,560	135,730
Wines	Gal.	1,512	1,647	5,981	6,619	13,412	13,823
Other	---	3/	3/	913	950	3/	3/
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	25,798	26,833	---	---
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	134,291	138,709	---	---
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	238,590	232,194	---	---
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	Lb.	324,444	383,262	15,295	17,931	2,609,920	2,787,612
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	315,942	277,125	118,228	93,930	2,422,993	2,126,911
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	430	2,363	461	2,651	2,903	13,659
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	104,419	89,170	15,380	20,847	765,777	530,339
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	10,634	10,748	1,267	1,430	93,408	112,501
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	2,445	3,170	3/	3/
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	2,462	2,200	3/	3/
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	16	13	2,675	2,599	130	97
Rubber, crude	Lb.	90,199	115,914	15,240	20,763	768,014	710,397
Silk, raw	Lb.	254	215	1,571	1,557	2,882	2,427
Spices	Lb.	7,215	9,971	2,981	3,841	77,518	79,378
Tea	Lb.	14,677	14,419	6,495	5,745	98,748	100,658
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	13,564	6,931	6,856	3,029	107,000	92,716
Other complementary agricultural products ...	---	3/	3/	777	1,006	3/	3/
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	192,133	180,699	---	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	430,723	412,893	---	---
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,800,947	1,910,647	---	---
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	2,231,670	2,323,540	---	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ Reported in value only. 4/ Includes data for "articles containing over 20% by weight of butterfat" previously included in other vegetable preparations. For July-March 1967 this item totaled 85,950,406 pounds valued at \$21,432,434 compared with 5,100,716 pounds valued at \$1,214,979 for the same period a year earlier. 5/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 14-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-March 1966/67 1/

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
			Thousand dollars				Thousand dollars
Greenland	0	57	11	Europe - Continued:			
Canada	429,786	176,857	10,303	Norway	37,993	1,692	13
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. .	6	0	0	Denmark	62,493	85,520	711
				United Kingdom	368,194	22,766	6,157
				Ireland	25,077	26,462	2,072
Latin American Republics:				Netherlands	360,993	75,492	8,901
Mexico	56,154	231,809	53,255	Belgium and Luxembourg ..	144,536	18,661	690
Guatemala	9,566	49,599	39,588	Unidentified W. Europe 2/:	0		
El Salvador	5,938	50,238	45,496	France	117,986	57,460	6,310
Honduras	4,366	48,144	41,914	West Germany	378,807	31,882	2,256
Nicaragua	5,734	17,624	5,923	East Germany	14,889	161	0
Costa Rica	5,207	44,727	33,011	Austria	9,139	2,691	49
Panama	11,318	36,107	34,005	Czechoslovakia	20,055	1,537	82
Cuba	0	916	0	Hungary	6,949	494	72
Haiti	5,908	8,570	5,143	Switzerland	54,933	13,328	1,743
Dominican Republic	17,570	89,079	18,762	Finland	12,955	2,363	24
Colombia	17,118	120,142	110,328	Estonia	0	0	0
Venezuela	63,347	16,245	12,485	Latvia	0	0	0
Ecuador	9,574	66,263	58,891	Lithuania	0	7	0
Peru	31,811	64,081	17,550	Poland and Danzig	50,676	36,726	202
Bolivia	11,174	2,692	2,085	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	15,609	3,054	769
Chile	30,368	4,462	339	Azores	807	67	0
Brazil	90,231	371,255	273,548	Spain	128,312	44,831	1,256
Paraguay	2,233	6,886	512	Portugal	13,491	9,155	76
Uruguay	1,879	8,024	73	Gibraltar	78	18	12
Argentina	3,833	80,036	11,574	Malta and Gozo	646	329	0
Total L. A. Republics ..	383,329	1,316,899	764,482	Italy	172,492	59,871	8,284
				Free Terr. of Trieste	0	0	0
Other Latin America:				Yugoslavia	50,427	15,582	444
British Honduras	1,767	2,707	1,223	Albania	35	83	0
Canal Zone	0	107	88	Greece	13,277	28,388	514
Bermuda	5,286	3	0	Rumania	4,196	897	178
Bahamas	14,265	1,261	7	Bulgaria	1,700	1,476	413
Jamaica	17,484	12,777	1,194	Turkey	12,875	50,974	1,604
Leeward and Windward Is. .	3,103	1,151	468	Cyprus	2,016	555	190
Barbados	2,156	648	0				
Trinidad and Tobago	9,816	3,799	887	Total Europe	2,131,384	595,625	43,297
Netherlands Antilles	8,621	222	20				
French West Indies	1,589	3,023	14	Asia:			
British Guiana	3,279	6,269	26	Syrian Arab Republic	8,384	2,617	1,851
Surinam	2,667	649	649	Lebanon	12,587	4,255	942
French Guiana	148	0	0	Iraq	13,737	14,597	1,666
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	Iran	72,856	1,466	390
				Israel	12,712	29	29
Total Latin America	453,510	1,349,515	769,058	Jordan	25	9	0
				Gaza Strip	3,213	0	0
Europe:				Kuwait	18,965	24	0
Iceland	2,677	363	36	Saudi Arabia	1,192	220	148
Sweden	47,071	2,740	156	Other Arabia Pen. States ..			

Continued -

Table 16 -- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-March 1966/67 1/ - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
		Thousand dollars				Thousand dollars	
Asia - Continued:				Africa - Continued:			
Aden	1,983	11	3	Canary Islands	6,700	0	0
Bahrain	1,015	1	0	Other Spanish Africa	240	0	0
Afghanistan	2,154	1,052	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	811	14,736	505
India	372,206	52,510	18,749	Central African Republic ..	31	0	0
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	Gabon	91	0	0
Pakistan	92,297	9,277	1,004	Mauritania	33	1	1
Nepal	48	200	2	Senegal	2,427	51	0
Ceylon	7,337	22,031	21,969	Guinea	1,439	4,735	41
Burma	10,843	13	0	Ivory Coast	1,671	38,886	1,008
Thailand	16,511	13,559	3,416	Togo	292	244	9
Viet-Nam	134,828	739	358	Other Western Africa	3,501	1,292	60
Laos	429	54	54	Ghana	11,146	38,988	37,261
Cambodia	44	1,063	1,063	Nigeria	11,231	19,243	13,336
Malaysia	12,992	56,672	51,279	Sierra Leone	1,287	2,425	1
Indonesia	32,673	103,142	95,397	British West Africa	75	2	1
Philippines	57,615	209,025	6,736	Madeira Islands	880	118	0
Macao	22	0	0	Angola	680	40,679	759
Other S. and S.E. Asia	6	16	16	Other W. Port. Africa	334	361	46
China	0	0	0	Liberia	5,909	19,789	19,789
Outer Mongolia	0	1,975	35	Congo (Leopoldville)	11,511	16,707	16,667
North Korea	0	0	0	Burundi and Rwanda	1,022	16,879	4,816
Korea, Republic of	85,339	7,941	6,826	Ethiopia	483	126	0
Hong Kong	37,392	1,947	203	Somali Republic	1,423	33,831	30,759
Taiwan	73,572	21,880	2,333	French Somaliland	214	112	89
Japan	729,097	26,903	5,144	Uganda	365	35,331	35,173
Nansei and Nampo Islands ..	16,829	3/	3/	Kenya	2,692	13,301	13,063
				Tanzania (formerly Tangan-			
Total Asia	1,831,272	556,174	220,943	yika and Zanzibar)	1,018	13,935	13,457
				Seychelles and Depend.	33	158	156
Australia and Oceania:				Mauritius and Depend.	106	2,920	1
Australia	25,935	211,282	631	Mozambique	314	5,158	823
New Guinea	202	2,429	2,429	Malagasy Republic	222	17,621	16,457
New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	6,617	117,151	22,871	Rep. of South Africa	41,715	32,494	758
British W. Pacific Is.	1,016	4,684	90	Zambia, S. Rhod., Malawi ..	1,872	1,553	873
French Pacific Islands	2,353	140	137				
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. ...	1,267	5	5	Total Africa	296,503	374,661	304,026
Total Australia and Oceania	37,390	335,691	26,163	Total all countries	5,179,851	3,388,580	1,373,801
Africa:				E. E. C. (Common Market):			
Morocco	30,073	1,934	543	Netherlands	360,993	75,492	8,901
Algeria	41,086	91	46	Belgium and Luxembourg	144,536	18,661	690
Tunisia	22,467	264	9	France	117,986	57,460	6,310
Libya	2,377	36	0	West Germany	378,807	31,882	2,256
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	79,536	9,507	28	Italy	172,492	59,871	8,284
Sudan	9,196	1,153	163	Total E. E. C.	1,174,814	243,366	26,441

1/ Excludes July-December 1966 revisions.

2/ Not available by countries.

3/ Less than \$500.

Table 17.--Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-1966 monthly and accumulated July 1965 to date

Year and month	: Animal : and : animal : products	: Cotton : and : linters	: Tobacco : unmanu- : factured	: Grains : and : feeds	: Vegetable : oils : and : oilseeds	: Fruits : and : vegetables	: All : agricultural : commodities : 1/
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100							
<u>Year ending</u>							
1962	110	93	108	155	122	108	125
1963	112	71	98	155	148	114	124
1964	151	100	110	185	156	106	147
1965	139	88	99	180	189	111	145
1966 <u>2/</u>	115	61	98	230	194	122	157
July-February 1965/66	121	71	106	221	188	129	157
July-February 1966/67 <u>2/</u>	108	101	131	214	169	125	155
Adjusted for seasonal variation							
<u>Monthly</u>							
<u>1965/66</u>							
July	129	78	125	234	159	116	166
August	142	54	82	187	160	121	147
September	119	82	66	214	124	157	145
October	130	86	63	229	206	121	158
November	105	75	141	250	214	119	168
December	128	82	125	214	225	136	163
January	104	55	117	200	169	130	142
February	114	52	132	242	247	130	164
March	109	46	116	270	253	117	170
April	104	40	90	256	183	108	161
May	106	44	88	247	183	108	153
June	99	45	87	224	207	111	150
1966/67 <u>2/</u>							
July	100	42	153	215	104	107	142
August	119	157	143	237	139	111	175
September	97	126	84	240	106	149	156
October	105	87	97	227	188	113	154
November	114	104	138	239	212	125	170
December	101	111	145	185	175	124	149
January	93	89	136	185	164	140	143
February	132	93	155	182	268	132	155
Not adjusted for seasonal variation							
<u>1965/66</u>							
July	125	63	90	231	179	114	155
August	131	28	81	187	158	123	131
September	119	53	125	200	98	164	140
October	133	72	109	219	240	163	169
November	114	87	177	240	303	118	186
December	126	105	155	233	297	119	185
January	103	66	79	209	170	102	143
February	100	61	73	226	158	109	147
March	124	56	98	280	190	111	175
April	97	43	58	264	161	100	154
May	113	51	58	239	193	120	153
June	102	42	70	236	180	124	149
1966/67 <u>2/</u>							
July	98	34	110	212	117	105	133
August	109	80	142	237	137	112	157
September	96	82	160	225	83	156	151
October	108	72	168	218	219	153	165
November	124	122	174	230	300	124	188
December	99	142	180	201	231	109	169
January	92	108	92	194	165	110	144
February	116	107	86	170	171	111	139

1/ Based on 332 classifications.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Imports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-1966 monthly and accumulated July 1965 to date

	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			A11
Year and month	Animal and animal products	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Sugar molasses and sirups	Total supple- mentary	Cocoa coffee and tea	Rubber and allied gums	Total comple- mentary	agricultural commodities 2/
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100									
Year ending									
1962	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
July-February									
1965/66	157	41	114	107	123	121	83	112	116
July-February									
1966/67	156	44	150	119	132	106	73	99	114
Monthly	Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1965/66									
July	136	31	77	41	83	93	78	91	87
August	152	46	72	93	111	117	64	106	108
September	149	43	90	106	116	119	90	111	113
October	149	42	129	165	137	165	87	142	139
November	172	30	82	152	140	144	97	132	135
December	154	52	132	178	147	97	85	98	118
January	162	47	179	44	119	111	57	100	108
February	180	36	149	74	129	121	102	116	122
March	173	34	197	75	136	139	92	125	130
April	156	40	92	73	119	118	94	110	114
May	140	39	110	62	107	111	88	106	107
June	186	31	187	92	138	118	120	117	128
1966/67 3/									
July	139	23	107	108	111	113	66	105	108
August	170	36	157	99	125	87	85	93	109
September	159	65	138	155	143	112	69	103	122
October	168	41	94	145	140	130	71	112	125
November	163	43	132	156	147	94	77	91	115
December	142	68	66	123	121	78	56	76	94
January	149	37	306	79	134	126	81	114	123
February	159	38	203	85	132	104	75	98	112
Not adjusted for seasonal variation									
1965/66									
July	129	43	78	53	89	76	69	77	82
August	137	36	65	98	115	101	64	94	103
September	153	34	91	110	121	122	89	114	117
October	153	49	135	119	128	151	94	138	133
November	173	36	86	92	125	144	97	130	128
December	185	61	141	116	147	129	100	124	135
January	163	40	194	43	119	118	63	107	113
February	157	26	119	72	116	135	101	124	120
March	183	32	206	88	141	148	90	133	137
April	166	31	92	86	125	117	98	110	117
May	141	45	122	72	112	112	86	106	109
June	182	32	166	108	137	94	94	95	115
1966/67 3/									
July	131	32	109	138	119	93	58	88	103
August	153	28	143	104	129	74	85	83	104
September	163	52	139	162	149	114	69	105	126
October	172	48	99	105	131	119	76	109	119
November	165	51	138	95	131	93	77	90	109
December	171	79	70	80	121	104	66	96	108
January	149	32	332	77	134	134	89	122	128
February	138	28	163	82	118	116	74	104	110

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all other, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 414 classifications. 3/ Preliminary.

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Explanatory Note

U. S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wines. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development) principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U. S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U. S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.